

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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R. EDWARD BREWIS, STOCK AND SILVER DEALER,
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Business transacted for prompt cash, or if preferred for account in every description of tin, lead, copper, gold, and silver mining shares at best prices. Money advanced on mining shares for account, or a longer period if desired. Telegrams promptly attended to.

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 FOR STEAM AND OTHER ENGINES,
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BRICK MOULDING MACHINES
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 APPLY TO THE MAKERS,
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MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES.
 SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BORING MACHINES
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 WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MA-
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STEAM ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE.
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 SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK.
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 SPUR AND BEVEL WHEELS of any diameter or pitch moulded by machinery.
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JOHN HORSLEY,
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 Permanent, Contractors, and Colliery Ralls, in Steel or Iron. Wrought-iron
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 Straight and Cranked Axles, Wheels and Axles, Railway Chairs, Fish Plates,
 Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Cranes, Jacks, Rivets, Hurdles, and Chains. Black
 or Galvanised Telegraph Wires, Fencing Wire. Black Oiled, and Galvanised
 Corrugated Sheets. Rolled Iron Joists, Wrought-iron Girders, Roofs, Bridges,
 Tanks, Boilers, &c. Boat Girder, Tank Bridge and Boiler Plates.
 Angle, Te, and Girder Iron, Nail Rods, Tin Plates, Hoops, Sheets, Lead,
 Copper, Tin, Zinc, and Spelter.
 Hot and Cold Blast Pig Iron, &c., &c.

WARTON NATIVE OXIDE OF IRON
 IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PAINT IN
 BODY AND BRILLIANCY OF COLOUR,
 AND, UNLIKE LEAD PIGMENTS,
 IS INNOCUOUS TO THE WORKMEN USING IT.
 Prices may be obtained on application to the agents,—
H. J. WALDUCK AND CO.,
 No. 1, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED).
MAKERS OF ZINC OXIDE.
 OFFICES,—29, WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
 MINES AND WORKS, SILVERMINES, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

The Directors beg to intimate to PAINT and COLOUR MAKERS, INDIA
 RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, SHIPPERS, and the TRADE generally, that
 they have COMPLETED THE ERECTION OF WORKS for the MANUFACTURE
 OF ZINC OXIDE, and that they are now producing ZINC WHITE of GREAT
 EXCELLENCE and PURITY.
 Samples and terms shall be forwarded on application.
 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin. THOMAS BAKER, Secretary.

WILLIAMSON AND CO'S
MINING AND BLASTING GUNPOWDERS.
 MILLS,
 NEAR BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC STAMPS,
 MANUFACTURED BY
HARVEY AND CO., HAYLE, CORNWALL.
 The result of two months' trial of this battery shows that from six to seven
 tons of ore can be pulverised by each head in twenty-four hours.
 The price, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to—
HARVEY AND CO.
 SECONDDHAND ENGINES AND MINING MACHINERY, of all sizes, on hand.
 Hayle, March 10, 1870.

PATENT SELF-REGISTRATION COLLIERY
WINDING INDICATOR.
THIS INDICATOR, in addition to its ordinary use, INDICATES
 and REGISTERS the NUMBER of WINDINGS, thus enabling the
 Manager to check at a glance the returns of the Bankman or Clerk.
PEPPER MILL BRASS FOUNDRY COMPANY,
 DARLINGTON STREET, WIGAN,
 MAKERS.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING
MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE PATENT JIGGING MACHINE COMPANY.
T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.
 OFFICES,—62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

These companies possess the patents for the most approved machinery for all
 the processes of dressing ore, whereby a very great saving in cost is effected.
 The machinery is in successful operation at several mines in the kingdom,
 and is in increasing demand.
 Mr. GREGORY, in connection with skilled engineers in various mining dis-
 tricts, has paid for the last two years special attention to this important
 department of mining, and it is only now, the process being in successful operation,
 that the attention of the public is called thereto.
 Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to answer all enquiries, and give orders for in-
 spection. He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of ma-
 chinery, and for the laying out of floors.

ST. AGNES MINING DISTRICT.
A MAP OF ALL THE MINES in the parish of ST. AGNES,
 CORNWALL, is ready for delivery.
 Orders received by the authors, R. SYMONS and SON, Surveyors and Litho-
 graphers, Truro. Price, 21s., mounted.

THE CHIVERTON AND PERRANZABULOE MINING DISTRICT.
JUST PUBLISHED, a neatly LITHOGRAPHED MAP of the
 above district, showing the relative position of mines, all known lodes
 cross courses, &c.
 Size of map, 8 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. Price, coloured, mounted, and
 varnished, £1 1s.

Applications for copies to be addressed to Mr. E. H. BRENTON, Truro, or to
 WILLIAM BRENTON, Plain-an-Gwarry, Redruth, Mine and Land Surveyors,
 Draughtsmen, Lithographers.—Dated Nov. 10, 1869.

INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.
 THE DIVIDENDS paid by LEAD MINES for the year have DOUBLED IN
 AMOUNT in the last ten years, and are likely to continue to increase. Some of
 the young lead mines will probably become profitable, and rise greatly in value
 in a short time. Full particulars, with a MAP of the Cardiganshire and Mont-
 gomeryshire districts (including Van, Dyliffe, Plynlimmon, East Darren, south
 Darren, Llanbryn, Cefn Brynno, and other mines), can be obtained
 price 6s. on application to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austin Friars, Lon-
 don, E.C.

The Tuolumne Gold Mining Company (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £80,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.
 Payable as follows:—Upon application, 5s. per share; upon allotment, 15s. per share; one month after allotment,
 10s. per share; two months after allotment, 10s. per share.
 Not more than 20,000 shares will be issued without the consent of the shareholders in general meeting.
 Shareholders can, if they so desire, at once, upon making application, pay up the full amount of their shares. In such cases share
 warrants, transferable from hand to hand, will be issued, exempting the holder from any further liability.
 To be registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, and no person's liability can possibly exceed £2 per share.
 Unless an allotment be made all deposits will be promptly returned, without any deductions.

DIRECTORS.
 Major SMYTHE, Junior United Service Club, and Richmond, S.W.
 GEORGE F. CARLYON-SIMMONS, Esq., 79, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and Trevella, near Truro, Cornwall.
 HAMMERTON CRUMP, Esq., 84, King William-street, E.C., Director of the Braganza Gold Mining Company (Limited).
 MORGAN BROWNE (late of San Francisco), 34, Old Broad-street, and 116, Piccadilly, W.
 WILLIAM MEAD CORNER, Esq., F.R.G.S., 104, Lendenhall-street, London, E.C.
BANKERS—THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, London.
SOLICITOR—ALEX. KERLY, Esq., 98, London Wall, E.C.
AUDITOR—CHARLES WARWICK, Esq., 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.
AGENTS AT SAN FRANCISCO—Messrs. WELLS, FARGO, AND CO.
SECRETARY (pro tem)—Mr. A. NIGHTINGALE.
TEMPORARY OFFICES,—1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.
 This company has been formed to purchase and work a very valuable property,
 considerably developed, and with nearly all the necessary machinery, therefore
 the usual delay in reaching the gold vein, incidental to most new mining enter-
 prises, will, in this instance, be entirely obviated.
 The working hitherto has, it is stated, yielded a profit upon average of about
 £20 per ton; and, with an additional outlay of probably not more than £5000,
 a daily yield of 50 or 60 tons of ore may reasonably be expected, which, if it does
 not average more than \$10 per ton, will, nevertheless, give a profit of from
 £18,000 to £20,000 per annum.

THE TUOLUMNE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO CLOSE THE SHARE LIST.
 Notice is hereby given that WEDNESDAY, April 6, is the LAST DAY for RECEIVING APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in
 the above company.
 By order, A. NIGHTINGALE, Secretary (pro tem.)

PROSPECTUS OF

The Terras Tin Mining Company, Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL £25,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH, WHICH ARE FULLY PAID-UP.
 The whole of the shares are taken up. A portion of the shares are to be disposed of at £1 5s. per share, and a limited
 number only will be sold at that price, as they will very materially advance in value in a short time.
 The directors will be chosen at the first general meeting, to be held at Thomas's Hotel, Grampound Road, Cornwall,
 on Thursday, the 21st April, 1870, at One o'clock in the afternoon.
SOLICITOR—EDWARD CHILCOTT, Esq., Tavistock.
BANKERS—WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, Bristol and Tavistock.
SECRETARY—Mr. W. S. PEARCE, Upland Villa, Watts' Road, Tavistock.
RESIDENT AGENT—Captain JOHN EDWARDS, St. Stephen's by St. Austell.

This valuable and extensive tin mine is situated in the parish of St. Stephen's
 by St. Austell, Cornwall, and distant about two miles from Grampound Road
 Railway Station, on the Cornwall Railway, and five miles from St. Austell, and
 is held from E. Beauchamp Tucker, Esq., and others under a lease for 21 years
 from August 2, 1869.

One of the great features of this property is that there is an extraordinary
 productive tin-bearing elvan course running through the entire length of the
 set, and is from 30 to 30 feet in width. This most productive elvan course has
 been opened and worked upon by Mr. Hocking, and a large quantity of tin was
 sold therefrom in a few months. It has been and will still be worked as an open
 cutting or quarry, and as this great lode runs with the rise of the hill it will
 consequently be worked with the greatest possible speed and economy, and for
 many years the workings will be above water level. The value in tin ore in
 reserves from this elvan course already ascertained, estimating only 1 cwt.
 of black tin to 10 tons of stuff, amounts to no less a sum than £1,320,000. This
 it should be observed is estimating the tin from the elvan course only, putting
 it at 250,000 cubic fathoms, according to the estimate of Capt. Jamieson (see his
 report). It has been proved practically, by the erection of a small water-wheel
 and a few stamps, that out of 1000 tons of the stuff taken without selection from
 this great elvan course, and only from 4 to 25 feet below the surface, it produces
 not less than 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of the stuff. The produce of the
 elvan course has also been critically tested with the greatest possible care by
 men extensively known, of unquestionable integrity, and great practical mining
 experience. It has also been proved that by going deeper into the hill the pro-
 duce of tin from this elvan course has very much increased in quantity, quality,
 and value. Estimating only 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of the stuff, this would
 leave (after all expenses) a profit of not less than £50 per cent. It is obvious
 that the profit may be almost indefinitely increased by providing additional
 stamping power, the rich tin-producing stuff being comparatively inexhaustible
 and inexpensively wrought. Besides this most productive elvan course there
 are numerous tin lodes running transversely from the elvan course, and forming
 junctions with it, and at these junctions, and in these lodes especially, for some
 distance each side of the elvan course very rich deposits of tin will be found.
 One of these lodes has already been unexpectedly cut in taking out the founda-
 tions for the engine-house, and within 6 feet from the surface it is produ-
 ing very rich tinstuff, some of which yields 50 per cent. clean tin. In making the
 calculations of the tin that will be raised it should be borne in mind that no
 calculation has been made for the tin that will be raised from the defined lodes,
 but as they are so large and rich, immense additional profits cannot fail being
 made when they are more fully developed. It will be observed that this enter-
 prise is not in the category of ordinary mining, partaking in no degree of the
 hazards connected therewith. No business or investment can be more safe and
 secure for positive returns. It is almost also beyond doubt that the profits will
 be very much augmented, and instead of £50 per cent., cent. per cent. or more
 per annum on the capital stock may be reasonably expected. The works on the
 mine are in rapid progress, a steam-engine, 18 heads of stamps, and the neces-
 sary dressing floors are being erected, and by the 1st of May next the whole
 will be completed and in full work, and it is confidently anticipated that a large
 quantity of tin will be in the market in the month of June next. It is also
 intended to erect additional stamps, and there is no doubt but that large
 "batches" of tin will be sent to market monthly, and which will furnish not
 only early but large and probably augmenting dividends.

The only contract that affects the company is dated the 4th day of March,
 1870, and is made between Isiah William Bright Dainty, and William Henry
 Winter Dainty, of the one part, and Joseph Gilbert Martin, of the other part.
 Shares can be purchased of the secretary, Mr. W. S. PEARCE, Upland Villa,
 Watts' Road, Tavistock, who is authorised to transfer a limited number at
 £1 5s. per share.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE LATE CAPTAIN JAMES, OF REDRUTH.

"I find the length of the set to be upwards of a mile, and the breadth all that
 is necessary for carrying out extensive operations. There are several known
 east and west lodes in the set, which of themselves render the property worthy
 of attention; but the most important feature is the extraordinary tin-bearing
 elvan course, which traverses the whole of its length. Its width is nearly 40 feet,
 about 20 of which is of a compact nature, and about 10 feet on each side is very
 soft and easily taken away. According to experiments made by the water
 stamps now at work, the hard portions will produce 1 cwt. of tin to 10 tons of
 stuff, and the softer part about 50 lbs. to 10 tons. The facilities for working it
 are all that can be desired. The hill into which it runs rises so abruptly, that
 a very trifling cost you may obtain tinstone enough above the line of the
 valley, and by an open cutting (for no underground working will be required) to
 employ almost any amount of stamping power for a considerable length of time.
 In fact the quantity of tin-bearing rock that will work at a good profit is un-
 limited. By excavating the soft part first, the hard will easily come away; so
 that the cost of preparing it for the stamps will be very little indeed. Taking
 all the advantages into consideration I do say that a ton of tin should be brought
 into market for even less than £30. I find that, reckoning the tin ground to be
 20 feet wide (and it exceeds that), you have 220,000 cubic fathoms, which judg-
 ing from the average produce of what has already been broken, and the fair trial
 made, as well as what I have seen of it myself as now standing, is worth at the
 present low price of tin (this was written in 1865) the sum of £550,000, which
 probably exceeds the value of reserves of any tin mine in Cornwall. The profit
 you may expect to realise if due economy be observed amounts to no less a sum
 than £275,000. I have based my calculation of profit upon the produce of the
 tinstone only a few feet below the surface, and upon the present exceptionally
 low price of tin."

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT BY GEORGE HENWOOD, Esq., M.E.

(Inspection made in 1865).
 "Several lodes on your set have been tested for tin, and proved beyond all doubt
 to contain tin in remunerative quantities; my attention and remarks, how-
 ever, will be principally devoted to an extraordinary "elvan" or cross-course,
 which, if fully developed by adequate capital and modern mechanical appliances,
 will, of itself, constitute a large and lasting dividend mine. This vast lode will
 yield any required quantity of tinstone; the supply can only be limited by the
 power you may employ to procure it. You may positively work it for 50 years as
 an open quarry, for such it literally will be. You may go to the south-western
 end of the vein at a distance of 80 fms. from your present workings, and bring in
 a cutting, without even an adit to quarry or stop a back or heading of not less
 than 60 to 70 fathoms deep. From this point east the hill rises until a depth of
 20 fathoms more will be attained, so that you may raise a supply for 200 heads
 of stamps for the entire period of your lease, without cost of engine (beyond
 stamping power), coals, candles, or timber. The very fair trial to which the
 produce already raised for proof shows the whole lode stamped as broken, with-
 out any selection, to yield 1 cwt. of black tin to the 100 sacks of stone, an average
 quite equal to many of the most celebrated and remunerative of the western

deep and extensively wrought mines! You have a great many advantages at
 the Terras Mine not attainable in most situations, but not to be overlooked in
 a financial point of view:—good roads through the very centre of the set, prox-
 imity to the Cornwall Railway; water for dressing purposes, with the least con-
 struction and an admirably situated piece of ground for laying out floors within
 20 yards of the proposed quarry. To obtain success nothing will be required
 but spirited management and extensive working with proper capital; these
 provided, the Terras Mines will soon be parallel with the best tin mines, and
 become dividend paying, irrespective of the vicissitudes in the price of tin. You
 have precisely the kind of work known as "old men's" backs, the remains of
 which are so plentifully found in the two counties, and the extent of which
 attest the vast produce formerly extracted. I have examined a parcel of tin
 stamped out and dressed for sale, and find it requires no burning, but may be
 sent to the smelting-house as soon as washed clean."

Terras Tin Mine, March 1.—This valuable piece of tin mining property is
 situated in the parish of St. Stephen's by St. Austell, in Cornwall. The set is
 very extensive, being about 3½ mile from north to south, and about ½ mile from
 east to west, and contains eight known east and west lodes from 2 to 6 ft. wide,
 some of which have been worked on the backs by the old men, and there can be
 no question that large quantities of tin have been raised therefrom. On the
 northern part of the set an adit level has been driven from the valley up to
 within 30 fms. of some of the lodes, which adit would, if continued, cut the
 lodes at about 25 fms. from the surface, leaving very valuable tin ground for
 stopping, all of which lodes cross the elvan course hereafter alluded to. In
 sinking for the foundation of the stamps engine-house we discovered a cross
 lode about 2½ ft. wide, which is composed of capel and peach, with large stones
 containing nearly one-half tin of good quality. We shall commence driving on
 the course of this lode, and in extending the drive about 15 fathoms we shall
 have about 15 fms. of backs, and at which point it will form a junction with
 the great elvan course, which passes through the centre of the set, and which
 runs nearly north and south. The average yield of black tin per ton of stone
 from this elvan course is from 10 to 15 lbs. per ton, and this elvan course will
 be worked open like a quarry, and worked above the water level. I consider
 this rich elvan course, coupled with the east and west lodes, second to no other
 mine in the county; and it cannot, in my opinion, fail in giving large profits
 for the necessary capital to work the mine. The stamps-engine and necessary
 appliances to work 48 heads of stamps are being erected and prepared, the
 black tin to the tune of 100 sacks, being equal to 1 cwt. of
 selection, and the deeper I went the more tin the elvan course turned out to
 be. At the time referred to the elvan was worked upon on the top of the hill
 only, as the grant did not extend to the valley, and the consequence was that
 much of the stone had to be shammed to be got to surface. Under the
 present grant the elvan might be opened upon at the foot of the hill, and a sufficient
 quantity of stuff might be obtained from one terrace alone to keep 50 heads of
 stamps going; with additional stages at still higher terraces a sufficient quan-
 tity of work might be obtained for almost any number of stamp-heads. There
 is not the shadow of a doubt that the average produce from the elvan would not
 be less than the quantity already stated, and that the whole of the work—in-
 cluding removing of the surface burden, blasting, breaking into size, stamping
 and dressing, so as to prepare for the market—would be taken readily on tri-
 bute, so as to leave a handsome profit to the adventurers. Indeed, I do not be-
 lieve that there is any tin mine now at work in Cornwall which, in proportion
 to the outlay, would prove so profitable as this mine, for it must be remembered
 that there will be no deep mining required of necessity, as all the work can be
 done by open cutting. I have said of necessity, although I am of opinion that
 the deeper you go the richer will be the course of tin. I regard this as an in-
 vestment and not as a speculation. JAMES HOCKING.

Terras, St. Stephen's, April 25, 1869.—In reply to your enquiries, I beg to say
 that I discovered the elvan course which you have in your set in 1864, and in
 working it I found 1 cwt. of black tin to the 100 sacks, being equal to 1 cwt. of
 black tin to the tune of 100 sacks, being equal to 1 cwt. of
 selection, and the deeper I went the more tin the elvan course turned out to
 be. At the time referred to the elvan was worked upon on the top of the hill
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 the deeper you go the richer will be the course of tin. I regard this as an in-
 vestment and not as a speculation. JAMES HOCKING.

Holmbush and Kelly Bray Mines, Feb. 22, 1870.—We have carefully inspected
 the Terras Tin Mine, and find the set to be about 700 fms. in length, with a
 rich tin-bearing elvan course traversing the whole of its length. This elvan
 course is from 24 to 30 ft. wide, or more. We find that the former workers have
 taken away from pits sunk and stoped thereon about 90 fms. of ground, from
 which they returned and sold the following batches of tin, at the Charlis-
 town Smelting-House, Cornwall, and the following shows the quantities sold, which
 we copied from the sale bills:—

TERRAS MINES—BLACK TIN SOLD.									
July 21, 1865	11.5c. 1q. 6lb.	at	£22 0 0	.....	£255 15 9				
Aug. 25, 1865	0 2 3 14	at	25 0 0	.....	5 11 11	£2 6 7			
Sept. 25, 1865	0 1 0 4	at	20 0 0	.....	1 10 1	30 15 5			
Oct. 25, 1865	0 18 1 22	at	25 0 0	.....	4 3 7 10				
Nov. 25, 1865	0 13 2 20	at	25 0 0	.....	1 9 8	44 17 6			
Dec. 25, 1865	0 1 3 24	at	25 0 0	.....	50 14 6				
	0 15 2 14	at	25 0 0	.....	4 12 10	55 7 4			
	0 1 3 24	at	25 0 0	.....	39 13 5				
	0 15 2 14	at	25 0 0	.....	8 12 8	43 6 1			
	0 2 0 18	at	27 0 0	.....	45 6 3				
Total					£293 0 3				

Estimating the weight of ground at 14 tons per fathom will give 1260 tons,
 and will produce 5 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lbs. of tin, or about 10 lbs. to every ton
 of stuff. With regard to the produce of tin in the elvan, this is one of the most
 convincing proofs that can be given. In excavating ground for the engine-house
 a tin lode has been discovered about 20 fms. off this elvan course, which lode
 runs into and crosses the elvan. We carefully examined it, and found it to be
 about 2 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, on an average about 28 lbs. to the
 ton of stuff. We most confidently believe that when this lode and also the elvan
 is seen at a little depth greater results will be realised. With regard to the
 cost of raising and dressing, seeing the advantages there are of working it open
 and tramming it into the stamps for many years, we consider that about £30
 or £35 per ton will cover all expenses, which will give very large profits. The
 present price of tin is £75 per ton. THOMAS OGDERS, W. JOHNS.

P.S.—We find that in addition to the tin sold above 1 ton 7 cwt. 0 qrs. 24 lbs.
 of tin was also taken and sold from the said pit, making in the whole 6 tons
 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., which gives about 1 cwt. of tin to 10 tons of elvan stone,

West Rhoswyddol Consolidated Lead

MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 25th and 26th Vic., cap. 89, and 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 131.

CAPITAL £12,000, IN 12,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Payable, 5s. on application, 5s. on allotment, and the balance as required.

Shareholders desirous of paying up the whole £1 at once are at liberty to do so, and receive Five per cent. discount. In respect of such fully paid-up shares, which can, under no possible circumstances, be liable to any future call or liability, Share Warrants to bearer will be issued, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1867, which pass from hand to hand like a bank note, and by which all trouble and expense of making and registering transfers will be avoided.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—37, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

JOHN BACKHOUSE, Esq., Leeds.
F. J. BROWN, Esq., St. Asaph.

GEORGE TURNER, Esq., Liverpool.
Capt. STAFFORD WALLACE, Liverpool.

R. B. STEEL, Esq., Liverpool.

BANKERS—NORTH-WESTERN BANK, Liverpool.

AUDITOR—H. DOBSON, Esq., Liverpool.

BROKERS—LISCOMBE AND CO., Liverpool.

MANAGER—Capt. A. WILLIAMS.

SECRETARY—Mr. R. JOHNSON.

PROSPECTUS.

Besides these, immediately contiguous to West Rhoswyddol, are the fine and prosperous mines of Cwmbyr, Ceylan, and Brynffedwen.

The West Rhoswyddol Mine is situated six miles from the important market town of Machynlleth, where it is connected with the railway system of the kingdom. There is ample and, at all seasons of the year, unfailing water power for any motive power likely to be required in working the mine, for the rise of the ground gives back to the lead lodes to the extent of 500 or 600 ft., for which extent the metal can be extracted without any pumping appliances being requisite.

The grant is held for a term of 21 years, direct from the freeholder, at a royalty of 1-14th—which, considering the unique position and facilities of the property, must be looked upon as highly favourable terms.

This grant has been acquired on behalf of the present company in consideration of £2000 in fully paid-up shares. There is no money payment whatever, the late owners of the grant having such confidence in the property as to prefer taking the whole consideration in shares. The balance of the capital, £2000, which the public are asked to subscribe, will be devoted wholly and exclusively to the opening out of the necessary shafts and levels, and the erection of the machinery required to exploit, raise, and make merchantable the deposits of lead ore found in the lodes traversing the grant.

The property has been inspected and reported on by the most eminent mining engineers of the district, including Capt. Williams and Capt. Roberts, of the adjoining Great Rhoswyddol Mines. These reports, with the plans of the property, forms of applications for shares, and all other particulars, may be obtained of— Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

THE WEST RHOSWYDDOL CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors of the above Company will meet early next week to CLOSE THE SHARE LIST. NO APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY, the 31st instant.

Tavarone Mining Company, Limited.

PROVINCE OF GENOA, ITALY.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £50,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

First issue—£30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each. Payment—£1 upon application, and £4 upon allotment. Share certificates of five shares each to be issued to bearer.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD HALLETT, Esq., Heathfield, Brondesbury Park, Kilburn, N.W.
B. HOLLINGSWORTH, Esq., 160, Gresham House, E.C.
D. GREEN, Esq., 11, Finsbury-circus, E.C.
J. T. NEWMAN, Esq., 106, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
General F. SEAGER, Chateau d'Enghien, près Paris.
R. L. DE THIERRY, Esq., Genoa (Managing Director).

ENGINEER AT THE MINES—M. EUGENE SENN, C.E., Commune of Tavarone.

BANKERS.

IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury, London.

Messieurs ARDUIN AND CO., Turin, Italy.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. PRICHARD AND SONS, 18, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctors' Commons.
Signor MARIANO CORINI, Genoa, Italy.

SECRETARY—Mr. CHARLES T. SAUNDERS.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

The company's concession is held directly from the King of Italy, and in perpetuity; there are no royalties or dues; a dead rent of 138 fr. annually is the only tax levied. The area is three miles in length, and rather over two in width. The situation of the mines is at an altitude of 1000 to 1100 feet above the sea, in the commune of Tavarone, eight miles distant from the Mediterranean, and about 30 miles north-east of Genoa.

The concession is traversed throughout its length by two north and south lodes, which wherever opened upon yield rich copper ores up to the surface. The lodes can be easily traced the whole distance, and wrought wholly without the aid of steam machinery, and at trifling expense in exploration. These lodes, in the opinion of practical authorities, will increase in productivity as depth is attained; and the returns will continue to augment for years to come, and in proportion to the number and extent of drifts or levels opened out on the course of the veins.

There are also throughout its width two east and west lodes, opened upon at several points, extending over a distance of about 700 fathoms, where the intersections of the north and south lodes take place. The whole of this section upon the course of one of the veins yields, as stated in annexed report, copper ores ranging from 14 to 20, 30, up to 50, and even up to 71 per cent. of pure metal; and from working the same at three points, large quantities of produce can at once be returned and brought to market, so soon as crushing power is erected upon the mines.

The surface of the country is very uneven, and the formation of the hills extremely varied and abrupt; admitting of numerous points to open out upon the course of the lodes with both economy and dispatch. In this respect the mines differ from most other Italian ones; and, judging from surface indications and yield, there is scarcely a limit to be defined as regards future product.

There is ample water-power all the year round, an unlimited supply of wood, whilst labour is both abundant and cheap. No steam machinery or pumping-power is, or will be, required. Working tools and crushing-mills, with necessary dressing machinery, are alone requisite to break the ores and render them marketable. The quality of the ores, as per samples assayed, is exceedingly rich in character, and can be dressed up to a produce of 40 to 50 per cent., thereby effecting a considerable saving in the carriage of ores to this country for smelting and sale. It is believed that 200 tons of copper ores can be raised and forwarded to the English market by the end of August next, worth £28 per ton (say £5600), at a working cost of £1200.

The mines have been purchased by the present company for the sum of £18,000, of which the vendor takes £16,000 in shares. The remaining £2,000 is considered ample for all the purposes of the company, and enough to render the works efficient and highly remunerative. Powers, however, have been taken in the constitution of the company to increase the capital to £50,000 in case of necessity; but it is not likely that the company will require the issue of this reserve.

The following are the assays of the ores as broken from the several lodes, at various points close to the surface, as certified by Prof. White, of London:—

No. 1.—31 4-10ths per cent. metallic copper.	
No. 2.—63 6-10ths ditto	
No. 3.—14 2-10ths ditto	
No. 4.—26 1-10th ditto	
No. 5.—16 ditto	
No. 6.—28 3-10ths ditto	
No. 7.—52 3-10ths ditto	
No. 8.—54 8-10ths ditto	
No. 9.—32 1-10th ditto	
No. 10.—71 5-10ths ditto	

The ores assayed are composed of copper, iron, sulphur and arsenic; the gangue, or debris, is very light, and can be easily separated in dressing.

Convinced of the value of the mines for the yield of copper alone—the high quality and the productiveness of the lodes close up to surface—the economy with which the works can be prosecuted—the abundance of timber growing on the company's concession—the never-failing supply of water—and the cheapness

of materials and labour—the directors are satisfied that the capital first called up will be ample to realise their well-founded expectations.

The shipping port of Sestri is distant from the mines 8 miles in a direct line; but the roads extend to 13 miles, of which 9 miles is the main turnpike road from Genoa to Varese. The port of shipment admits of vessels of 500 tons burden coming close to the quay.

REPORT.

London, Oct. 20, 1869.—In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Tavarone, accompanied by Signor Mariano Corini, and the resident engineer, M. Eugene Senn, and visited the mines, which are situated in the Apennines, at an elevation of about 1000 to 1100 ft. above the sea; distant, in a direct line, eight miles from the Mediterranean, and about thirty from Genoa, in a north-east direction. The roads are good to within a distance of two miles of the mines, the mountain passes are good, and not difficult for carriage of ores and materials; the cost of carriage from the mines to the port of Sestri will not exceed 12 or 13 fr. per ton. There will be no difficulties of moment to encounter in conveying machinery to the mines. The lodes are both east and west, and north and south, or rather within 10 to 15° of south of east and east of north. One of the east and west lodes is opened upon between the intersections of the caunter lodes for about 700 fms., and can distinctly be traced for the whole distance at surface; specimens of the ores have been broken at several points, and found upon assay to yield as follows:—14-2-10ths, 16, 26 1-10th, 28 3-10ths, 31 4-10th, 32 1-10th, 52 3-10th, 54 8-10th, 63 6-10th, and 71 5-10th. Prof. White, of London, who selected these ten distinct specimens of ores from mixed samples of the whole which were broken from the lodes in my presence, and handed on my return to England to him for analysis, states the average would exceed 38 per cent. for copper. There are three points at which this lode can at once be wrought, and large quantities of the ores returned at comparatively small costs. Labour and materials are cheap and abundant, water-power to any extent, and during the whole year round timber in any quantities growing upon the mines, whilst the climate is not only healthy, but peculiarly suitable for mining purposes, there being no rain for nine months in the year, and plenty of daylight to carry out surface operations. The east and west lodes also yield rich copper ores, and exhibit every promise to become equally productive. Should the surface yield and promise of these lodes extend in depth there is scarcely a limit to be fixed as to ultimate returns and gains when the works become extended and fully developed. The rocks are chiefly serpentine, containing large quantities of quartz, spar, iron, with a mixture of barites and carbonate of lime. Some of the ores contain large quantities of arsenic, others sulphur, all iron, whilst others possess scarcely a trace of sulphur or arsenic. The country is volcanic; the surface of the ground very broken, billy, and abrupt in formation, admitting of levels and drifts to advantage in mining the ores, thus unusual facilities are afforded, both as regards economy of time and money. The north and south lodes can be traced throughout the grant, and contain close up to the surface rich copper ores, varying from 15 to 20, 30, and up to 50 per cent. for copper. These lodes, in my opinion, will yield vast quantities of ores whenever opened out, and should be developed without the least delay. As Tavarone copper ores are found at surface, and in abundance, averaging 38 per cent. by actual assay. There are four distinct lodes already discovered, facilities for economical development unusually good; therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending you to purchase the mine, for it is of no use to mine for copper ores in England whilst such properties as the Tavarone remain in abeyance.

R. L. de Thierry, Esq., Genoa. R. TREDINNICK, Consulting Engineer.

Application for Shares to be made in the following form, addressed to the Bankers, Solicitors, or Secretary.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apply for shares in the Tavarone Mining Company (Limited), Italy, and to inform you that I have paid into the Imperial Bank the sum of £1, being the deposit of £1 per share on the number applied for, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number that you may allot to me, and to pay the remaining £4 per share on allotment.

Name in full
Address in full

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT WHEEL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Gresham House, on Wednesday,

Mr. G. NOAKES, F.G.S. (managing director), in the chair.

Mr. TRURAN read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The report of the committee was read, as follows:—

The committee have great pleasure to report that a considerable improvement has taken place in the western ground within the last three weeks. The lode in the 162, driving west from Ivey's, and within 4 fms. of coming up under Edwards's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing rich work for tin, worth 1000 per fm. This improvement encourages the expectation which the committee have so long entertained that a good course of ore will be found in this part of the mine. The character of the ground east and west of Metal shaft is similar to that reported at the last general meeting. The lode in the bottom of Ivey's shaft has been cut productive, which the committee regard as another important feature in the future prospects of the mine. The returns for the present quarter have been much impeded by the unusual severity of the weather. The water has been heavy in the mine, and the surface operations and tin dressing were greatly retarded by the hard frost which prevailed so long in Cornwall. The cost layet unavoidably great, and consequently the profits on the quarter have been much diminished. The skip-road has been fixed to the present bottom of Edwards's shaft, and the haulage from it is now in daily use. Every effort is being made to fix pitwork, so as to resume the sinking of Edwards's shaft with all speed, in order to open up the ore ground gone down below the 162, and now coming in so productively at the 162. The committee regret that through the various causes referred to the profits on the quarter have been so much diminished, but with the coming spring, and the more cheering prospects in the western ground, the committee hope that the development and the returns from the mine will show more satisfactory results at the June meeting. The average price for driving and sinking, 111. 6s. per fathom; the average earnings of tin-workmen, 31. 2s. 2d. per month; the average earnings of tributaries, 31. 1s. 9d. per month.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

March 21.—In the 204, driving east of Metal shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 200 per fathom. In the 204, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode at present is small, and ground hard for driving. The 204 cross-cut, south from the north lode, 30 fms. west of Metal shaft, is in kindly ground, and we expect to intersect several branches soon, which, according to the prospects in the level above, will open up payable ground. Ivey's shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 204; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 1 ft. wide, producing good tinny work; the character of the ground and lode has greatly improved the last 6 ft. sinking. The progress in sinking this shaft has been very slow, owing to the enormous quantity of water we have to contend with at this wet season of the year; this we shall soon be relieved of by the working of Edwards's engine. In the 204, driving west of Ivey's shaft, the lode is a little disordered, and is at present poor; we have driven this level through 30 fms. of productive ground, and we calculate that the lode here is only temporary. The 162 end, west of Ivey's, is sunk 4 fms. of being under Edwards's shaft; this end has greatly improved the last 9 ft. driving; the lode now in the end is 3 ft. wide, worth from 800 to 1000 per fathom, with every appearance of its continuance; this is a most important feature for the future of the mine, as there is over 200 fms. in length of unexplored ground in this western part of the mine. The rise above this level communicated with the winze sunk below the 162, which has opened up a 1 ft. of tinny ground, and given good ventilation to the 162 end. In the 162, driving west of Edwards's shaft, we have passed through several fathoms of ground disordered by small cross-courses, but we think we are now getting in a more settled stratum of ground, and we look forward to have a more productive lode. During the past quarter we have completed the cutting down of Edwards's shaft to the 152, and fixed skip-road from the surface down to the same level, which is now working well. We have just commenced to sink Edwards's shaft below the 152, where we have a lode 2 ft. wide, worth 500 per fathom. Our tribute department continues about the same as for some time past. We have over 50 pitches, working at tributes varying from 3s. to 13s. 4d. in 11, at 60d. per ton for tin. We are now engaged in drawing the pitwork out of Edwards's shaft, and preparing to fix larger. We have also completed the building of Edwards's winn-house, and are now fixing the winn-engine as fast as possible. We expect to get it to work in about a fortnight. We have also the bob and cylinder of the 60-in. engine fixed on Edwards's. This engine we hope to have working in three months from this time. It is much wanted, and when at work will greatly facilitate the development of this part of the mine, which is most important.—S. HARRIS, G. M. HENTY, JOHN JAMES.

The CHAIRMAN said he was exceedingly sorry he was unable to present more favourable reports upon the present occasion. Such were, however, as all were aware, the vicissitudes of mining—sometimes success was realised long before it was expected, sometimes longer deferred; sometimes the success exceeded all hope, sometimes it fell far below it. He had been for some years speaking of the importance of the western ground, with regard to which the most favourable opinions were entertained by all practical authorities who had inspected the property. He was fully aware that no mining captain, however great his experience, could speak with certainty what would be the actual result of the development of any mine, but a general opinion could be formed, and, as he had already said, sometimes results exceeded and sometimes fell short of his expectations. In the case of Wheel Vor, however, looking at the general run of ground, and the enormous quantity of tin taken away from the eastern ground, and seeing that the channel of ground west was quite as congenial for the production of tin, they had a right to look forward with hope that they would eventually have a good mine in their western ground. Under any circumstances, the improvements that had taken place during the last few weeks were very encouraging. It was to be recollected that in the 152, west of shaft, the level passed through a channel of ground worth 1000 per fathom, and that in the level below—the 162—the lode was stronger than in the 152. Although they were not yet under the best point in that level, and it was quite impossible to say how soon their expectations might be realised, it was, he thought, very possible that in the ensuing three months a considerable improvement would take place. He need hardly say that should be exceedingly glad if, instead of talking of future prospects and hopes, he could speak, as he had accustomed to for so many years, of actual results and actual success. For the last two years they had been struggling with the hope that they would successfully explore the western ground before the richer portions eastward should be so much worked away; and that that ground was yet very far from being exhausted was proved by the fact that there were still upwards of 50 pitches producing tin sufficient to justify them in calling that portion of the set a very good mine. Last quarter they had sold 108, as against 125 tons the preceding quarter; that was no mean quantity, although not equal to what they had had in some time ago. He hoped shareholders were fully aware that in developing this western ground they had been put to very considerable, but unavoidable, expense—indeed, although they had endeavoured to keep the cost down in every possible way, it was quite impossible to develop that portion of the mine with efficiency without a large expenditure. It was this additional outlay, with a diminished production, that had brought them some time since to a position which rendered it doubtful whether or not the present occasion of the dividend. That, however, would be found not exactly to be the case when he submitted the supplemental balance-sheet; and the more especially when they combined that with the fact that they had hopes of reviving during the coming quarter. They certainly had something to look back upon with a degree of satisfaction, when it was remembered that this mine had already returned tin to the value of more than half a million sterling. The draining of the old mine to a depth of 300 fms. incurred an outlay of 400,000, and upon the new ground 200,000, had been expended, while since the abandonment of the old mine 90,000, had been returned to the shareholders in the shape of dividends. But it was them to look forward, and it was certainly most gratifying to find that this discovery had come in time to enable him to explain its nature at the present meeting. It tended to materially strengthen the favourable views which had been so long generally entertained with respect to that western ground, and to which Mr. Peter Watson, whom he saw present, had so repeatedly directed attention. It was gratifying to find that the ground, as already developed, seemed to give stronger indications of approaching that course of ore which they hoped eventually to find. With those few remarks he would proceed to submit the supplemental statement of accounts, made up to the present time, which was as follows:

The audited cash account to Jan. 31 last showed a balance in hand of	£1758 14 11
Since which date there has been received—	
Tin sold in March	5541 8 11
Old iron sold	216 0 6
Sundries from the mines	75 2 3 = £7591 6 7
And paid—	
Labour paid for January	£1632 4 7
Office rent, &c., six months	49 18 6
Sundries, postage, &c.	5 1 9 = 1587 4 10

Balance (cash and bills)

Balance as above

From which deduct—

Merchants' bills for January

Cost for February, including merchants' bills

Sundry open accounts, salaries, &c.

Balance in favour of the mine

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry to say that the balance was 1100, less than last time, and that the profit upon the quarter had been 281, less; but, looking at the improved position of the mine, and to the improved price of tin, the committee proposed to recommend a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share. After the payment of that amount there would be left an undivided balance of 2307. Mr. PETER WATSON said that two months ago he thought the policy of the committee would have been not to pay a dividend at this meeting; but the important discovery in the western ground had completely changed the whole aspect of their affairs. He was glad that their esteemed Chairman had taken the opportunity of stating that 400,000, had been expended upon the draining of the old mine, because he knew that the amount paid up per share, standing as it did at 40s., militated against the mine in the eyes of the public. The amount expended in the development of Wheel Vor did not exceed, probably, 31. 1s. per share, for which there had been received in dividends something like 12d. per share. Probably 6d. or 7d. per share on the profits had been expended upon plant and machinery, the whole of which, if the mine had been worked as a limited company, would have been paid for out of capital instead of out of r.

venue. The sinking of the western shaft had been in operation some five or six years, and it was now down to the 152; and it appeared to him that they were just on the eve of reaping some fruits from their necessarily costly labour.

The reports were received and adopted, and the accounts were passed and allowed. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. The committee of management were re-elected, with thanks for past services.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday—

Mr. MOCATTA in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAYINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which it appeared that the debit balance to the end of January amounted to 9347.8s. 5d.

The agents' report was read, as follows:—

March 19.—Since our last general meeting Smith's engine-shaft, although we have had a quantity of water to contend with during the winter months, has reached the 222; we are now in the way of cutting pit, and hope to complete it and cut the lode in or about six weeks from this time. In the 210, north of Chippindale's shaft, we have cut into the lode 2 ft., which is presenting a more promising appearance than we have hitherto seen it, worth 6l. per fathom. In the 210, south of Smith's shaft, we have a pair of men taking down the lode, which is worth about 5l. per fathom; this point has not turned up as we anticipated, looking at the level above, but, however, we do not despair that it will ultimately lead to successful results. At Trelawny's engine-shaft we have opened out in the 230, north and south of cross-cut, about 7 fms.; we purpose to drive a few fathoms further before cutting into the lode; so far as we have seen it is spotted with ore, but not rich. In the 220 north water is on the increase in the end, and seeing that we have a large lode gone down in the bottom of the level above we are hoping here to have something good. The 210 north is communicated with the bottoms sunk below the 195; this ground now is all working by tributaries. In the 210 south for the last 5 fms. driven the lode will average 15l. per fathom; the present end is worth 20l. per fathom; this is a very important discovery, and by appearances likely to be lasting. Seeing this we shall now put up a rise in the lode, and the lode is of the same value. We have recently resumed the driving of the 195, in which the lode seems to be improving, and may be quoted worth 3l. per fathom. We are very pleased to say, seeing the great improvement that has taken place in the 210 south, which is all in unexplored ground, and should it last down to meet the 230 coming in, which we see nothing doubtful at the present time, will speedily open up a great run of ore ground, and as well that we have a very promising lode coming in at the 210, north of Chippindale's shaft, which we have been expecting to have had for some time past, that our prospects now are more encouraging. We have forwarded on a box of specimens of ore broken from the lode in the 210, south of Trelawny's shaft, for your inspection.—WILLIAM JOHNS, THOMAS GREENFELD, JOHN FRYOR.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. The information communicated in the report as to the prospects of the mine could not fail to be encouraging to the shareholders, and more especially when they reflected that what was done and was still doing at the adjoining mine, Mary Ann. He hoped that the next few months' operations would open up such results as would still further improve the general prospects of their enterprise.

Mr. MILFORD had received private information from the locality, entirely confirming that announced in the report. The general opinion seemed to be that Trelawny would, at no distant day, recommence its prosperity, and well reward those associated with the mine for their outlay and perseverance.

Mr. PETER WATSON regarded the further development of the 210 as a point of material importance, and thought that by further cross-cuts discoveries of some value might be made. As the Chairman had very properly said, they knew what Mary Ann had done and was still doing at many fathoms deeper than Trelawny, which, of itself, should reassure shareholders as to the further successful development of their mine.

Mr. MILFORD enquired the amount of the exact loss on the four months' operations?—The SECRETARY: About 900l., the dues on the ore sold amounting to 200l. In reply to further questions, he stated the accounts were charged up to the end of January. A very cost-sheet was now certified that every merchant's bill was charged up.

A SHAREHOLDER said that, seeing the enormous dead outlay the shareholders had incurred for several years, it was monstrous on the part of the lords to continue to extort from the shareholders something like 1000l. per annum in the shape of dues. No wonder that capital was being so rapidly diverted from Cornwall; on the contrary, the wonder was that there were still those to be found who were willing to pour money into a country the proverbial character of whose lords was extreme illiberality. Cornish lords should remember, before it is too late, this one important fact, that by reason of the discoveries of all descriptions of minerals, as well in our own country as in different parts of the globe—districts possessing every facility, and where every inducement was held out to the capitalist to venture his money—mining in Cornwall had lost the pre-eminent position it once occupied. Instead of capitalists seeking the lords, the latter would soon have to seek the former, and offer at least equitable terms if they would have their mineral ground developed. He feared, however, the lords were less obstructive in their short-sighted policy than were their agents; and there was no doubt whatever that if lords, without the intermediary influence of agents, would bring themselves into direct communication with those upon whom they depended for the development of their mineral property there would, at any rate, be a chance for Cornish mining to recover from its present inane condition. If lords or their agents continued to adopt their present suicidal policy, it did not require any myrmidon to be very far-seeing to write the future mining history of Cornwall. (Hear, hear.)

A call of 3s. per share was made.
The committee of management were re-elected.
A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CALDBECK FIELDS (CONSOLIDATED) LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned general meeting was held at the offices, Carlisle, on Thursday.—Sir ROBERT BRISCO, Bart., in the chair.

The meeting, it will be recollected, was adjourned until Mr. John Taylor, jun. (Messrs. Taylor and Sons), had thoroughly inspected the property, and his report placed in the hands of shareholders.

The report refers to the various lodes in the company's mines, but states that although large quantities of ore have been extracted from time to time, it is evident that until lately the work has not been prosecuted with the energy necessary to ensure the success of the enterprise. In the method of working, and from the present appearance of the discoveries of ore, with efficient and energetic management, excellent results may fairly be anticipated. After detailing the various points of operation, and referring to their respective values, Mr. Taylor proceeds to urge the importance of great alterations in the surface operations. Rapid progress, however, is being made in the laying out of new dressing floors, and the erection of machinery. Underground the operations are at present being carried on upon a very limited scale, and by no means to the extent that would appear advisable in a mine of such promise. Mr. Taylor concludes by stating that the present prospects of these mines are of the most encouraging character, and with careful and energetic management considerable returns of ore should be made, and good profits realised to the shareholders.

The details of the meeting will appear in next week's Journal.

NANTEOS CONSOLS LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, yesterday.

Mr. J. W. WILLIAMSON in the chair.

Mr. CHARLES THOMAS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The manager's report was read and approved:—

March 22.—The short time that has elapsed since our last general meeting, being little more than two months, and nearly half of that time our drawing wheel, dressing, &c., having been stopped by frost, I am unable to report much progress beyond what had then been accomplished. At Penrhyn in the 25, west of Thomas's shaft, we have driven about 7 fms., through a lode producing on an average about 1/2 ton of lead and about the same quantity of blende ore per fathom. The present end is looking promising, producing good lead and blende, leaving backs which can be stopped away at a fair profit. We have three stops in back of the level, which are turning out from 1/2 to 3/4 ton of lead, and from 1/2 to 1 ton of blende ore per fathom each, with every appearance of continuing so to do. We have one stop in back of the 16, which is rather bunched, being in the gossan, averaging about 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom, and some good blende. A considerable quantity of ore has been broken in these stops, part of which has been raised to surface, but a large portion has been left upon the stulls, to enable the men to continue their work. We have cleared out the bottom, and commenced driving the 35 west in a promising lode, where we hope soon to have an improvement, and, looking at the course of ore in the bottom of the 26, I have no fear of disappointment. We intend as soon as possible to sink a winze in a fine course of ore gone down in the bottom of the 26, upon the south part of the lode, under what is called Hughes's stop; this ore is quite free from sulphur, and different to the ore in north part of the lode, which is mixed with sulphur and blende. At Bwlchwyn we have taken down the side of the wheel-pit, and re-built it, to enable us to do which we have had to excavate and remove a large quantity of attle, the weight of which had previously caused the drive way. We have had also to open, clear out, and recover the lobby to the pit with stone, it having previously been covered with timber, which has decayed, and given way. We have commenced to excavate the heads of our ponds, the plugs in which we find are decayed, and have to be replaced before we can make our 40-ft. wheel and other machinery available at this mine. This work being accomplished, and our wheel-pit complete, we shall lose no time in erecting the wheel and crusher, and the necessary dressing machinery, and laying out our dressing-floors, after which we can proceed with the development of this mine below the 35, from and above which large bodies of ore have been found. Our expenditure up to the end of February for buildings, machinery, materials, mining, surface labour, agencies, dressing, and incidental expenses have been about 1847l. 14s. We sold on Monday last to Messrs. Sims, Williams, Nevil, and Co. 25 tons of lead ore, at 124.4s. per ton, amounting to 3055l. We have now broken in and upon the stulls in the different stops, upon the surface, in course of dressing, and in silms, about 50 tons of lead ore, and about 50 tons of blende, estimated to produce about 750l. (say) in the whole about 1055l., with the exception of the sum necessary for the erection of machinery, buildings, roads, dressing, materials, and laying out the floors at Bwlchwyn, I think our returns will exceed our expenditure. I consider we are now only at the top of our deposits of ore, and I look for our 36 and 46 in both mines to place us in a good and profitable state of working. In preparing new dressing-floors, and in

the commencement of dressing operations, a considerable quantity of ore must necessarily be absorbed, and for the time lost; but after a few samplings every thing gets in course, and until then it is difficult to make an accurate calculation as to the time and returns, but the price our ore sold at, looking at its mixture underground, is evidence that we are doing well. In doing so, I am not at all anxious to report upon such great courses of ore as are being reported in many of the new market mines, I have sold a parcel of ore before any of them, and I have every reason to believe we shall be first in sales and in quantity. At our next general meeting I hope to give a better account of our mines than at this.—T. P. THOMAS.

It was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Mr. W. C. VENNING, that Mr. Parke Pittar be elected a director of the company.
A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

ABERDAUNANT LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting was held at the offices, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, on Monday.—Mr. G. F. SMITH in the chair.

The meeting, as stated in the notice, was for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at a previous meeting, the details of which appeared in the Journal. By these resolutions the capital of the company will be increased to 75,000l., divided into 15,000 shares of 5l. each, of which 3800 are to be first offered to the present shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the resolutions carrying out the above objects be confirmed, which, having been duly seconded, was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that as the formal business of the meeting had been concluded, he had much pleasure in submitting a very favourable report which had just been received from the mine. He would ask the secretary to read it.

The SECRETARY read the report, as follows:—
March 19.—Since the last meeting of the shareholders we have made a very important discovery of lead in the winze sinking below the 10; the lode here is 42 ft. wide, but the part we have in the winze is only 2 ft. wide, so it is impossible to judge of the value of the whole of the lode; the part in the winze is worth 18l. per fm., and if the remaining part bears any comparison to it, you will see that it must be of great value. In the No. 2 adit we have still good stones of lead, but this end is on the north side of the lode, and I do not expect that it will yield lead in large quantities until it gets further into it; in this level I am now making a tramway for bringing out the stuff, so in consequence I am obliged to suspend the end for a few days. All other places are much the same as when I reported to the last meeting, and the dressing is going on with satisfaction.—J. ROBERTS.

The CHAIRMAN said that the material point in the report was that which referred to the discovery just made in the winze sinking below the 10, where the lode for 2 ft. wide was worth 18l. per fm., the lode being 42 ft. wide. Of course, it was impossible to say at present what was the aggregate value of the entire lode, nor could they reasonably expect that it would be throughout of the same value as that part seen in the winze, but if only one-third or even less of it was of equal value, it would be sufficiently productive. It was enough to know that, as in Van, the Van lode in Aberdaunant improved in productiveness as depth was increased.

Mr. RUIZ explained that the winze was sinking on the vein for ventilation; therefore, sinking from the level below would now be continued as rapidly as possible so as to develop the entire width of the vein at that deeper point. As an indication of what the mine was likely to do in depth, the importance of the discovery in the winze below the 10 could not be over estimated. If one-third only of the entire lode was ore-bearing, it would be worth 100l. per fm. It was a magnificent lode, and contained all the ingredients of the best lodes, and when it came into ore it would undoubtedly do in depth. Aberdaunant would be a mine of vast importance. There was nothing approaching it in the district except Van itself.

After some further discussion, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, which terminated the proceedings.

The HAREWOOD CONSOLS COMPANY (Cost-Book), has been formed under most respectable auspices for working an extensive field, situated on the banks of the Tamar, and bounded on the south by Gawn and Okel Tor; on the west by Prince of Wales, Hingston Down, Drake Walls; on the north by Gunnislake (Clitters), Wheal Fortescue, Devon Consols, Bedford United; on the east by Wheal Crebor, Wheal Crelake, Virtuous Lady, Devon and Cornwall United, and Bedford Consols; therefore its situation may be considered most favourable. Recently operations were commenced by shodding, and the No. 9 lode underlying north about 3 feet per fathom has been laid open in three places at a shallow depth, about 7 fms. west of the River Tamar, where it is about 31 ft. wide on an average, it is composed of strong capel, quartz, peach, large stones of mundio, and a little copper; this lode will, in my opinion, make ore in paying quantities, when wrought by drivages, &c., at a moderate depth, say at 30 or 40 fms. below the surface. There are 6000 shares. Mr. F. R. Wilson has accepted the secretaryship.

The EBERHARDT AND AURORA MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 300,000l., in 30,000 shares, of 10l. each, has been formed for the purpose of acquiring two celebrated silver mining properties on Treasure Hill, White Pine district, Nevada. The Eberhardt has been opened by two shafts, of the respective depths of 200 and 100 feet; and by means of a tunnel the "ledge" has been proved to be 184 feet wide. The ore produces from 75 to 8000 per ton, and from June, 1868, to January, 1870, the yield was 1,500,000 in coin, notwithstanding the difficulties of opening mines in a new country. The Aurora Consolidated Mines comprise three claims, one of 800 ft., or the celebrated Aurora "ledge," which has been proved to a width of from 60 feet to 100 feet, but as the eastern wall has not been reached its entire width cannot at present be determined. The other two "ledges" are also yielding good ore, producing from 350 to 1500 per ton, and during the last three months from 30 to 100 tons have been taken out daily, which can be doubled as soon as the company erects its own mills. It is estimated that already the state of the workings exhibit ore sufficient to realise 500,000l. sterling net. The sum of 300,000l. is to be paid for the properties, half in cash and half in fully paid-up shares, which are to be retained until 125,000l. profits have been made and are divisible. Through the eminent firm of Messrs. Haggard, Hale, and Pixley, stockbrokers, the whole of the capital was subscribed in little more than one day.

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE.—There has not been so much business doing as for some weeks past, and prices of several mines have receded. Although it cannot be disputed that some of the lead mines which have been introduced to the public during the past few months contain excellent prospects, yet the shares have unquestionably been prematurely carried too high in many instances. The level will, however, be found by-and-by, when the sound undertakings will be discriminated from those of a doubtful character that have no backbone (if I may use the term) to support them. Having recently viewed the TAN MINE thoroughly, both underground and at surface, it affords me real pleasure to bear testimony to the very excellent arrangements made for the working of this important mine on a grand scale, such as its capabilities fully warrant. Anyone even not practically acquainted with mining operations cannot fail of being convinced that in the resident agent the company has a man of superior attainments, and in the mine an almost inexhaustible supply of lead ore. The next lead mine to rank to the Van that has been brought to the notice of the public during the past 12 months is undoubtedly the TANKERVILLE, the shares in which have been in great demand, and which have not met with the success they might have done, yet I feel confident they will attain a much higher price than yet seen. I reiterate my former remark, that it is the richest and most productive lead lode in the United Kingdom. Since the manager's report was published the lode has been cross-cut still further, and I have no doubt that any practical man would value it at 40 tons of lead per fathom; in fact, it may be said to produce as much as 20 ordinary lead lodes generally do. I am now speaking of the Tankerville lode only. There are several other lodes, as seen by the report, that are very productive, and which will be wrought in a short time, when the small engine are in place. To use the words of an eminent authority, the present generation are not likely to outlive the productiveness for lead of the Tankerville Mine. WEST TANKERVILLE, although not of the same highly productive character, promises to become a fine mineral property, as will be seen by Capt. Arthur Waters's report. Other particulars I shall be willing to furnish upon application to intending investors. A letter from the GREAT ROCK MINE states that now fine weather having set in dressing of lead is being pushed on with all speed.

From Mr. JAMES HUMBLE.—The Mining Market has been the scene of much activity of late, but within the last few days considerable fluctuations have occurred; this is not surprising, considering the continuous rise remarkable since the middle of January. We believe that nearly all of the lead mines in Wales which have lately obtained prominence are possessed of substantial merits, and that any great downward tendency that may set in will be speedily arrested by buying orders from the investing portion of the public. The same remarks apply to the Shropshire mines, particulars of which are as yet barely before the public, but which are likely to become favourites for the future.

Gold and silver mines are likely to attract great attention for some time. The PACIFIC MINING COMPANY and the SWEETLAND CREEK are successful affairs, and the latter more particularly is likely to be an especial favourite, the par price being very moderate, and the profits great in proportion. There are one or two schemes of this class, the names of which, however, have as yet been only in the press—the reports of the prolific nature of the properties in the precious metals being such as to almost surpass belief, but with evidence too strong and too well authenticated to admit of doubt. We allude to the EBERHARDT AND AURORA SILVER MINES, situated in the White Pine district, in the State of Nevada, introduced under the most unquestionable auspices, and on the most favourable terms, the vendor submitting to most stringent conditions until 125,000l. shall have been paid in dividends during the first year after the completion of the new mill. As might be expected, the shares are already at a high premium. The CHAMPION is another very similar undertaking, with only 5l. per share to be paid by the investors, but now at some 6l. premium. We must for the present only allude to these enterprises in general terms, lest we lay ourselves open to be accused of extracting from the Arabian Nights the

glittering accounts hitherto only verbally communicated. DON PEDRO shares maintain their price, and TANGARIL shares are strongly enquired for.

In the Cornish market business has been limited. EAST LOVELL is still a victim to the caprice of Nature and of operators. Shares have given way, and are falling too persistently for the composure of dealers, who are expected to reduce the stock of all right-valued shares in dread of an unfavourable change in the lode. As yet a fall of a few pounds only is apparent, and a repetition of late panics in these shares, we hope, will be averted; but if one and all turn sellers what else can be expected.—GREAT VOR: The dividend is only 2s. 6d., but the mine promises better things for the future. WEST MARIA shares, after the late drop, would seem tempting to buy.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—Business in the Mining Market is moderately active. The great demand of the last few weeks for shares in Welsh lead mines has somewhat subsided, but a fair business is being transacted at present quotations. TANKERVILLE has been the latest prize amongst lead mines. The shares of this company, with only 6l. per share paid up, now command a market value of 20l., and bid fair to attain a much higher price. This mine is situated in Shropshire, and has, of course, attracted much attention to that county. A most extraordinary lode has been discovered, unprecedentedly rich, and the latest reports value it at 30 tons per fm. The satisfactory state of the tin market has drawn much attention to Cornish mines producing that metal, and there appears every probability of the present prices not only being sustained, but of a further advance taking place ere long. The late rise in the value of shares naturally induced some holders at cheaper prices to realise, and take their profit; but, nevertheless, the demand for this stock is sufficient to keep shares steady, and quotations generally close firm. EAST WHEEL, LOVELL shares continue to command a high price, and, according to the last reports, the mine is looking better than ever. The different ends are valued at nearly 1300l. per fathom; one point—the winze sinking below the 70 fm. level, 6 fms. west of shaft—being estimated as worth from 800l. to 1000l. per fathom. The continued richness of this mine must have a great effect upon the shares, and a rise to 40 is not at all unlikely. TINCROFT shares, after several fluctuations, are firmer, at 27 to 28. At the last meeting a dividend of 600l. (1l. per share), was declared, and 33l. carried to next account. This is dividing up rather close, especially as three months' costs were owing. At the GREAT VOR meeting, held on Wednesday, a dividend of only 2s. 6d. per share was declared, which has caused great disappointment, 5s. having been expected; and the shares have receded to 11. NEW LOVELL shares have experienced a rise, and are now quoted 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. PROVIDENCE MINE shares, at 40 to 42, are firm; and the two KITTIES (Lelant and St. Agnes), the former at 13 to 14, and the latter at 6 1/2 to 7. In lead mines, WEST CHIVERTON shares are slightly weaker, and at 55 to 56 offer a sound investment. MARY ANN, at 12 to 13, is firm. At the meeting, held a few days ago, a dividend of 1024l. (10s. per share), was declared, and a balance of 1492l. carried forward to next account. CHIVERTON MOOR shares have lately been in good request, and although they are now slightly weaker, the reports continue to be of a most encouraging character; the shares are 5 1/2 to 6. MARKE VALLEY shares are firm, at 6 1/2 to 7; and HERODSPOOT, at 40 to 42.

The reports from the VIRTUOUS LADY MINE continue to be good, and the first sale of ore, it is understood, will take place very shortly. Good progress is being made, and although the south lode has not yet been cut, it may be met with any hour. The pitches are also reported to be producing well.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

TEIGN VALLEY LEAD AND BARYTES MINES.—After reading carefully over the prospectus, and noticing the influential men the company have for directors, I went down into Devonshire to see the mines, and I must say I was very much pleased with what I saw. The mass of the beautiful white barytes is very great. I certainly think that gentlemen who intend investing in the Welsh lead mines should run down, as I have done, and see these lead mines first, for more favourable prospects I never saw.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—This mine is fast approaching the Dividend List. At the meeting, just held, they had sufficient balance in hand to declare a dividend. It is a source of great satisfaction to the shareholders that the deeper they work the mine the richer it is for lead. In fact, a little deeper some are sanguine enough to think it will rival its next neighbour, West Chiverton, and from the circumstance that all the rich lodes of that celebrated mine set towards Chiverton Moor.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.—A great deal has been said from time to time about this mine, respecting its value. Now, let me ask why the same parties have not told us of the falling off of the lode in the 60 end east, and that it is likely to be of much less value in a short time, and that the 71, both east and west, is poor, and likely to continue so? The shaft and winze became poor fathoms before they reached the 71 fm. level. I do not think it looks very encouraging for this or deeper levels, as the lode is composed of a black hard capel, quite a different character from the levels above; and from what is known, unless discoveries are met with in the 71, there must be a considerable drop in the price of shares. The mine is now selling for about 24,000l., and for this amount it surely ought to be paying dividends. I may ask, When may we expect the latter?

At EAST WHEEL GRENVILLE the indications in the 55 and 120 east are such as to make the agents feel pretty confident that a course of either a cross-cut or a deep shaft is not far distant in each level. The shares experienced a fall this week from 2l. 10s. to 2l., owing to the transaction of a defaulter on the Stock Exchange, and by which a large number of shares (all of which have been bought up by private parties) were thrown upon the market.

The new lode recently cut in the 80, at WHEEL GRENVILLE, continues worth nearly 300l. per fathom, and in the bottom of the level it will produce fully 1/2 ton of tin per fathom. Next week they will commence to drive east as well as west upon the lode, and a cross-cut will be begun in the 65, where it is expected the lode will be met with in 7 fms. driving. For years past the adventurers have given their attention to the western part of the mine, but it now seems that the eastern part, which until the last month or two had been almost neglected, is likely to reward the adventure for their undulating perseverance. Of six levels now driving eastward on the old lode five are of good value. Then there is the new lode, worth nearly 300l. per fathom driving west, and the pretty strong certainty that it will be found of equal value driving eastward. These, with the chance of cutting a good lode in the 65, and in the 90 and deeper levels later on, make the present prospects of Wheal Grenville of no ordinary character.

CLITTERS is still looking well. The tin lode is improving, and they will be able to pay a dividend in June.

DRAKE WALLS Mine appears to be lost sight of in the market, although the mine is paying on the present price of shares 20 per cent. per annum. Last month it made several hundreds of pounds profit, and sold 17 tons of tin, making the best price in the market. West Drake Walls has much improved both in tin and copper lodes; and the mine promises to become a good one, especially as it lies at the foot of the Hingston Down granite hill.

BLAEN CAELAN.—Capt. E. Williams has been engaged this week on account of Messrs. C. W. Price and G. W. Charlwood in inspecting this mine, and whose report will appear in next week's Journal. The result of the inspection has been so highly satisfactory that both gentlemen take seats at the board of directors, Mr. Charlwood being appointed Chairman. The reasons for the selection of Capt. Williams as a guide to these gentlemen's investment are his great experience as agent for 26 years of the celebrated Dyffryn Mines, the property of the right hon. John Bright and others, and from the fact, as may be seen by reference to the geological map, that the lode of Blaen Caelan and of Dyffryn is one and the same. What Capt. Edward Williams will say as to the constructive similarity of the lode we shall see when his report comes out.

POLBRENN.—This sett, which is situated in St. Agnes, is being vigorously worked, and the tributaries are earning good wages. Capt. Nancarrow reports very favourably of this mine, which a few years since gave such immense profits to the owners.

WEST JEWELL TIN MINE.—This property has been purchased by Mr. Matthew Greene. The recent discovery of tin is reported to be a most valuable one, and large profits are being made on a very limited scale of operations. Powerful machinery will be at once erected for conducting the necessary works, and preparing the tin for market. The first sale of tin will be made during the ensuing week.

The satisfactory state of the tin market, and the fair rates prevailing, are already beginning to produce good effects. We have reason to believe that an unusually attractive and genuine affair will be introduced shortly, situated in the St. Just district. The multiplicity of Van seams to have created a dislike for more adventure in that direction until the locality displays greater activity for the vast sums subscribed. "One swallow does not make summer."

FOREIGN MINES.

EXCHEQUER.—Capt. Chalmers, Feb. 28: Bichore is now being found in the bottom of the winze, in shuttles, some of which gives me \$1222.1l. (206s.) per ton of 2000 lbs., and it is improving as it goes down.

JAVALL.—Capt. Johns, Feb. 8: Pollock's tunnel has been driven 11 yards 2 ft. west of Seemann's shaft; it is very easy to drive, and the quartz is fair; from this place, and No. 7 level, about 130 tons have been to the mill. Pim's tunnel, 3 fms. 1 ft.; it is still hard, but not so difficult to drive as at the time when writing my last report; we have taken out about 29 tons from this tunnel. The intermediate level, west from Nisporo, has been driven 4 yards 2 ft. 6 in.; this is soft, and we have from here 25 tons. The intermediate level at Seacroft is progressing satisfactorily. The mill has worked with 10 stamps 22 days, crushing 400 tons, yielding 1000 lbs. of spitted gold, making 58 1/2 dwts. per ton, which we forward this mail. Value at 22. 10s. per oz. 567l. 10s., or, at 25 per oz., 6257l. 50s. We have as yet not received the tappets or cams either from California or England, but expect their arrival to-day or to-morrow, and hope to be able to start 20 stamps towards the latter end of the month. I have ordered from California one wheeler-pan and settler, and ten stamp heads—in all about 2000 worth; one wheeler-pan having given as much as two Varney pans. Taking into consideration the result we had from the tappets, as I informed you in my last report, I trust you will see the advisability of the step, which will add considerably to our remittances, with but little outlay.

ALAMILLOS.—March 16: The lode in the 5th level, driving east from San Rafael shaft, has decreased in value, producing at present 1/2 ton of ore per fathom; we expect it to improve shortly, however, as there was a good lode above. In the 5th level, west from the above shaft, there is a little improvement, the lode yielding 1/2 ton per fathom. In the 4th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, there is no alteration. The lode in the 5th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, yields stones of ore occasionally. The lode in the 5th level, west of La Magdalena shaft, contains a little lead, but not enough to value. In the 6th level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the main lode is not yet intersected. In the 6th level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is better defined, but still unproductive. In the 5th level, west of San Andriano shaft, the ground is hard, and the lode small, producing 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the 4th level, west of San Andriano shaft, has become larger, and yields a little lead. In the 2d level, west of Cox's shaft, the lode is very strong, and of a good appearance, yielding 3/4 ton per fathom. In the 2d level, east of San Victor shaft, a cross-cut has been driven, and the lode north, and we are driving in that direction to find it. The lode in the 2d level, west of San Victor shaft, is fair off in value; it is large and strong at present, worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the 3d level, east of Crosby's engine-shaft, is just the same as last reported. The

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—HEALTH AND VIGOUR.—To the most regular livers, occasional disturbances of digestion will occur, which may be corrected at once by these famous pills, the alterative and tonic powers of which cannot be too highly extolled. A dose now and then will prove salutary to the system, and will be found to be a most agreeable and confirmed invigorant. It is wonderful how the appetite and digestion improve, and how the pills can exert their wholesome influence over the animal economy. They augment muscular strength and mental vigour. Holloway's Pills frequently cure diseases of the liver, and are especially serviceable in disorders of the liver and kidneys, and they are especially serviceable in disorders of the liver and kidneys, and they are especially serviceable in disorders of the liver and kidneys.

The completion of the cross-cut, of which it is estimated about 20 fms. remain to be driven, will give mection that, as the porphyritic dyke or elvan runs right through all the lodes, the passage through the Cyfarfha sett, and the adjacent setts. I concur with Capt Williams, and other mine agents who have examined this property, in the opinion that the great Dyfyllid lode traverses this sett, and that workings of research should be made for its discovery. There is, I believe, ample water-power available for every purpose of the mine. A substantially-built water-wheel, 36 ft. in diameter, is erected, and pumps the water out of the mine. Suitable buildings have been erected on the mine, consisting of agent's house, six cottages for miners, with office, smith and carpenter's shops, and a large engine-house. I beg to state that, in my opinion, with an expenditure of about £10,000 the lodes discovered already, and the sett can be sufficiently laid open to make large profit; and, from the promising appearance of the ore discovered in the bottom of the adit level (Esgar-galed) there is every probability of early returns being made.

A. TREGONING.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the bankers, broker, or to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

The Teign Valley Lead and Barytes

MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), BRIDFORD, DEVON.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Deposit, 10s. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

Calls not to exceed 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

DIRECTORS.

Sir LAWRENCE PALK, Bart., M.P., Haldon House, Devon.
E. BRYDGES WILLYAMS, Esq., M.P., Nanckivell, Cornwall.
Col. BRENT (Director of the London and South-Western Railway Company), Woodbury, Devon.
R. T. HEAD, Esq., The Briers, near Exeter.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Bishopsgate-street, London, and Exeter, or any of its branches.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—R. G. SMITH, Esq., St. Stephen's-street, Bristol.

RESIDENT MANAGER—Capt. JOHN CORNISH.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. O. HARRIS.

OFFICES,—2 AND 3, GANDY STREET, EXETER.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed (under the Limited Liability Acts) to work the lead and barytes mines situated on the estates called Venn and Birchaller, in the parish of Bridford, Devon, of which leases have been obtained, at 1-15th royalty for lead and other metals, with the usual clauses for mining leases.

The property is 640 fathoms in length on the course of the lodes, and is situated north of Frank Mills, in the same valley, and contains the same lodes. Frank Mills Mine has returned, within the past 12 months, above £16,000 worth of lead ore, leaving a net profit of above £5000 for the adventurers.

The late Capt. J. P. Nicholls and Capt. John Cornish, of Frank Mills, together with Capt. Francis Puckey, of Par Consols, Capt. W. Hancock, of North Chiverton Mine, and Mr. Adam Murray, have reported on the sets, and from their reports it will be seen that the same lodes as exist in the Frank Mills are laid open and driven on in these mines.

It is estimated that there are about 100,000 tons of barytes already discovered above the adit level, and that it can be raised and sold, either in its unmanufactured or manufactured state, at a large profit. The barytes in its unmanufactured state is subject to a royalty of 1s. per ton, to be raised to 2s. 6d. per ton on the opening of any part of the Teign Valley Railway, now in course of construction. This increase will be much more than covered by the saving in cartage.

Barytes, when ground, usually sells at the mills at from 18s. to 25s. a ton, and when manufactured, at from £3 to £5 per ton. Water-power for grinding the barytes can be made available close to the mine, and the cost of raising the un-

manufactured barytes above the adit level is estimated at 2s. 6d. per ton. Above £2000 has been expended in driving the adit level, sinking shafts, laying open the barytes, and in exploring the lodes, and obtaining the leases. The two sets have been handed over to the company for the sum of £1000 in cash, and £500 in fully paid-up shares.

Specimens of the mineral, and copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the leases, may be seen at the company's offices.

Prospectuses and forms of application, with copies of the reports, may be obtained of the Secretary, 2 and 3, Gandy-street, Exeter; or at the company's bankers, to whom the deposit on shares should be paid.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be left with the bankers.)

To the Directors of the Teign Valley Lead and Barytes Mining Co. (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I have this day paid to your bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of 10s. per share upon shares, and I hereby request you to allot me shares of £5 each in the Teign Valley Lead and Barytes Mining Company (Limited); and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the subscription contract if required.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name in full

Address in full

Date

Gorsedd and Celyn Level Consolidated

LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will CLOSE THIS DAY (Saturday) for LONDON, and on MONDAY NEXT, the 28th inst., for the COUNTRY.
EDWARD JOHN BARTLETT, Secretary.

THE

South Phoenix Tin & Copper Mining Co.

(LIMITED),

IN THE CARADON DISTRICT, CORNWALL.

In 12,000 Shares of £1 each, of which 2500 will be issued as Fully Paid-up Shares.

Five shillings per share payable upon application, and the remainder (if required) in instalments of 2s. 6d. each, at not less than three months' intervals.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ROBERT MACARTHUR, Esq., Kenmore House, The Green, Hampstead.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., 37, Mincing-lane, London.
HENRY RICHARD MATHEW, Esq., 6, Rood-lane, London.
HERBERT SUMPTER, Esq., Church-court, Clement's-lane, London.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., North Hill, Launceston, Cornwall (Managing Director).

BANKERS—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 217, Strand, London.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. COPINGER, MACARTHUR, AND LOCK, 22, Essex-street, Strand, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. HENRY BROWN.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—19, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the well-known South Phoenix Mine, situated in the Caradon district, Cornwall.

This property is situated in a celebrated mining district, and adjoining it, on the north, south, and west, are those well-known mines the Phoenix, Gonnemna, Craddock Moor, West Caradon, South Caradon, West Rose Down, and Marke Valley Mines. Particular attention is invited to the immediate contiguity of this to the latter mine. It will be seen by the reports on this set that the same lodes which have proved so greatly productive in Marke Valley Mine traverse this set from east to west (the usual course of all paying copper lodes in this county), and exhibit every indication of bearing equally satisfactory results. The lodes are crossed from south to north by the South Caradon and West Caradon cross-roads. A similar junction in the Marke Valley led to a splendid course of ore in that mine. The geological features are, in fact, in all respects alike, this mine being situated in the same granite range.

The set is extensive, being over 600 fathoms on the course of the lodes, and has the advantage of a railroad running through it to Looe, the shipping port of the district.

In this set a shaft has been sunk about 160 fms. on what is called Tremayn's lode, but at that time not much notice was taken of the Marke Valley lodes running through the set, which have since turned out so very productive. When the value of those lodes was ascertained the former company were induced to drive out a cross-cut south, and intersected those lodes, which proved to be large, and presenting very kindly appearances. In the South Caradon and West Caradon Mines, about the cross-course, the lodes, although very promising, were never very productive; however, after leaving the influence of the cross-course, (say) about 10 or 15 fms., it is a well-known fact that the lodes became very rich and productive. The late company, for want of sufficient capital, were never able to carry out their intention of fully developing those lodes; consequently,

the present company will derive the benefit from the outlay already made amounting to many thousands of pounds, besides the great saving of time, as immediately the water is forked operations can be commenced.

An engine-house, with stack, count-house, &c., are ready built upon the ground, and a large outlay has been made in generally developing the property. It is now estimated that by a comparatively moderate expenditure this mine may be rendered as profitable in comparison as any in its vicinity.

Since the mine was abandoned by the former company a branch of the Caradon and Looe Railway has been carried into the celebrated Phoenix Mine, which adjoins this set. In opening ground for this purpose the back of a valuable tin lode, of exactly the same character as those in the well-known Phoenix Mine, which has for many years been so productive and returned such large dividends, was discovered. This of itself would be sufficient to warrant the working of the set with vigour. From the underlie of this lode it is calculated that it will be in this set at a depth of from 30 to 40 fms.; but a great advantage to the company will be that this lode can be seen at a much greater depth, at a very trifling outlay from the shaft already sunk (when the water is forked), by driving on the cross-course, referred to above, at the 120 fms. level, which will be at about the same depth as that at which the Phoenix lodes began to be so very productive, and there is every reason to expect that this lode alone will make the mine a dividend-paying one.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, and a copy of the contract with the lease, and reports from agents of adjoining mines, can be seen at the offices of the company, or of their solicitors, or will be forwarded on application, and a personal inspection of the mine may be made upon application to the manager.

Applications for shares to be sent to the secretary at the registered office, or to the company's bankers, with a deposit of 5s. per share.

Deposits on shares not allotted will be returned in full.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—John Roberts, March 19: We have made a very important discovery of lead in the winze, sinking below the 10 fms. level; the lode is 42 ft. wide, but the part we have in the winze is only 2 ft. wide, so it is impossible to judge of the value of the whole of the lode. The part we carry in the winze is worth 18s. per fathom, and if the remaining part bears any comparison to it, it must be of great value.

John Roberts, March 23: The lode in the winze below the 10 is still looking well; the men blasted up rocks of lead last night, just as much as they could have without breaking them. We have very good progress in preparing the No. 2 adit for the tramway. I hope by next week to make it complete. The deep level, by Van Conzols, is getting more favourable for spilling through. I think we shall make progress here now. We have not yet cut into the lode in this place.

BALLACORRISH.—M. Grose, March 19: There has been some little delay during the past week in the operations in the adit level, in consequence of erecting the air-machine, which is now in full operation, and I am glad to say it has given great satisfaction. The lode in the adit forebreast is without change to notice, and continues to look as promising as ever, but at present there is not sufficient to value. Within the last few days we have lost the west wall, and the men are now cross-cutting to prove if any more lode is in this direction. The lode in the new pitch, north of No. 1, is worth about 10 cwt. of lead and 10 cwt. of blende per fathom. The lode in No. 3 pitch is worth 15 cwt. of lead ore and 10 cwt. of blende per fathom. The ground in the 12 consists of a beautiful blue Killas, which is most congenial for the production of minerals. I am glad to say the men are making good progress, and expect this drive will soon intersect the great east and west lode. The ground in the engine-shaft is looking more favourable for sinking, and the men are getting on very satisfactorily. The Hargart wharf is removed to King's shaft, and expect it will be in working order in the course of a few days. We are busy clearing and cutting foundation for boilers, and in about a week from this date we shall have the masons at work. The water in the old mine is gradually going down.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, March 23: In the middle adit level cross-cut south, towards the engine-shaft lode, we have a new small branch in the breast of the adit, which is underlying north, and contains a little mundic

and spots of copper ore; the end is very wet, which makes our progress slow. I should think, from present indications, that the lode is not far off. There is no other change in the mine to notice.

BLAEN CARLAN.—John Evans, March 23: Adit Cross-cut: The men are making capital progress with the extension of this end towards the main lode, and very nearly 8 fms. of the bargain—which was one set to cut the lode at 41. per fathom—has been completed; it is impossible to say how soon this work may be done, for having reference to the yet undefined width of the lode by the cross-cut south of the 25 east, it may possibly be accomplished at any stroke of the pick. The rock is unchanged, with faces of spar, showing as flyers off the lode, and a considerable gush of water is coming from the bottom of the forebreast. The 25 east is still being advanced on the soft or north part of the lode, hence we are making good progress, besides which we have capital ribs of ore now making in this flookan. We have also this week taken down part of the lode behind the end, and I have much pleasure in stating that it is worth 2½ tons of lead ore per fathom, and looking exceedingly well. In fact, we have now a long run of ore-bearing ground in this level, and referring again to the continuation of the cross-cut south, particularly mentioned in my last report, I may now add that it is in more than 3 fms. there is no falling off of the ore, and no sign of the footwall of the lode. We got the water out of the bottom of the mine (10 fms. below the adit) on Saturday last, and I am gratified to tell you that there is a fine course of lead ore near the end on the south side of this level. Capt. Edward Williams, of Dyllife, was here both yesterday and to-day, and he strongly recommends that a cross-cut shall be at once put out south through the lode, as in the level above, which in all probability will develop a large quantity of lead ore.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, J. Andrews, March 19: The ground in the 66, north of Letcher's shaft, contains somewhat more capel, and is slightly harder than it has been. The 50 east contains a large lode, and is worth 6l. to 7l. per fathom. The Wheal Betsy lode, in the 13, east of Polyear shaft, continues of a very promising character, about 1¼ ft. wide, and worth 5l. per fathom. In the shaft below the adit Claridge's lode seems to be improving, now 1 ft. wide, and containing some good stones of tin, ground good and perfectly dry; this will be of great advantage in sinking this shaft. The various pitches throughout the mine are without much change, and the machinery all in good working order.

BWADRAN CONSOLS.—We sampled 4½ tons of lead ore on the 21st. Inst., for sale on the 21st inst.

CARGYNO.—March 24: North Lode: In the 50, west of the engine-shaft, we have met with another branch of lead ore and blende, which is going into the north side very fast, and letting out water freely, which I consider a favourable indication. The two winzes below the 40 are still going down in a nice

bunch of ore, and laying open good ground for stoping. In the 40 west the lode at present is split up into branches, composed of lead ore and blende; I do not expect to meet with anything of importance until we get into more settled ground. Nothing new in the stopes below the 30 since my last report; we have 30 miners employed in the above bargains, and can find employment for 30 more as soon as they can be obtained.—South Lode: In the 50 we have commenced taking down the lode, which is producing fine rocks of nearly solid blende, impregnated with spots of lead ore, and there is every indication of further improvement; in fact, it is a fine looking lode, and I am sanguine will produce large quantities of minerals when developed. We have 20 tons of blende ready for market, and are busily engaged in dressing lead ore. All the machinery is in first-class working order, and everything is pushed on as fast as possible.

CALDBECK FIELDS.—P. Hawke, R. Trevathan, March 18: The ground in Laiton's engine-shaft, below the 20, continues favourable for sinking, and it is decidedly most congenial for the production of mineral. The cross-cut south from the said shaft, in this level, is fast nearing the great south lode; a point of considerable importance. We have just passed through in the cross-cut north from the shaft, in the adit level, a little in rear of the Silvergill lode, a beautiful branch, or dropper string, fully 6 inches, composed of fluor-spar and rich yellow copper ore; we wait the intersection of this lode also with much interest.—Junction Shaft: The north lode, about 9 fathoms below the 10, is from 3¼ to 4 feet wide, is compact and well defined, worth for blue lead 1 ton per fathom. We hope to complete this shaft shaft 30 fathoms below the deep adit in a few days. The adit west, in the 10, on the north lode, is scarcely off the low mineralised piece of ground that intervenes in advance of the shoot of lead recently passed through in this level, and which lay in rear of the productive ground gone down in the dep adit. The end east, in the 10, on the north lode, is worth for blue lead and copper 15 cwt. per fathom. The end south-east, in the said level, on the counter lode, is worth for blue lead 8 cwt. per fathom. We have had the pleasure to attend Mr. John Taylor, jun., during his inspection of the mine; we, therefore, called his attention, in connection with other matters of importance, to the 80 and 90 fms. levels west, on the north lode. The rise in the back of the 90 to communicate with the 80, not only to increase the reserves, but to ventilate the workings at and above the deep adit. A winze in bottom of the deep adit, west of junction shaft. A winze also east of the said shaft, in the bottom of the adit, each to communicate with the 10, to ventilate the workings at and below the 10 fms. level, and to facilitate dispatch, with still greater economy. We are pleased to state that the patent jiggers have been delivered on the mine and fixed. The new water-wheel, 30 feet diameter, stone-breaker, and patent jiggers combined, will be speedily in operation, and the monthly sales of ore be considerably increased thereby. We have since the thaw been busily engaged in preparing the ore for market.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—C. Williams, March 24: Penarn: The carpenters will complete erecting the water-wheel on Tuesday next, water pumped out of the shaft, and we shall be in full work about the 7th of next month.—Eastern Adit: The lode is full 10 feet wide, yielding solid branches of rich silver-lead ore—all saving work for the crusher.—North Adit: The ground in this level is without change, a stiff clay-slate, congenial for lead ore.—Brynarian Adit: The cross-cut north is progressing favourably, and I hope soon to cut into a good course of ore.—Boundary Shaft: The ground is favourable, and the men are making good progress.—Boundary Adit: The lode in this adit is worth 32l. for silver-lead ore per fathom.

CEFN BRWYNO.—James Paull, March 22: The lode in the 92 east has not been taken down since last report. In the two stopes over this level, east of shaft, the lode will average 4 ft. wide, and is worth from 15 cwt. to 1 ton 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 92, west of engine-shaft, will be let at once, where, in all probability, some good ore ground will be opened out. In the 80 fms. level west the lode is 5 feet wide, and yields from 1 to 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom, with some good blende occasionally. The lode in the two stopes over this level, west of winze, is large, and worth on an average 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. At the 56 east the lode is without any material change. The lode in the 20 east is also looking much the same, and producing stones of lead and blende. All surface operations are being urged on, and fair progress making towards another sampling.

CHIVERTON VALLEY.—J. Juleff, J. Trevillian, March 24: On entering the lode in Tregony's shaft, as we stated in our last report, there was a very considerable quantity of water flowing from it, which prevented our seeing its size and bearing. We directly put on additional men and horses, in hopes to have been able to drain it, but we could not; since then we have set to work, and having nearly completed fixing a small lift of pumps and plunger, which will be in work, attached to the present engine, this afternoon, we hope to resume sinking to-morrow; we have not seen anything further of the lode since we last reported. We are getting on as fast as possible with the 55 cross-cut south, and from the stopes in the back we are breaking a good quantity of ore, and preparing it for sale.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, March 21: In the 150 cross-cut, north from the bottom of Walker's shaft, we have driven on the lode 9 ft., with no appearance of reaching the north wall; as far as seen the lode in places has a very promising appearance, and is composed of quartz, peach, and capel, but is unproductive for tin. In the 142 fms. level, west of the shaft, the cross-cut is driven north on the 142 ft. l.; at this point the tin part of the lode is small, having made a spile; the north part of the lode is composed of hard quartz, gossan, and iron, and is unproductive for tin; we have commenced to drive the end west on the south or tin part of the lode, and after passing the point of the spile we expect it will improve, as this end is just under the best of the tin ground gone down from the level above—the 130. In the stopes in the bottom of the 130 fms. level, east of No. 1 winze, the tin part of the lode is 6 ft. wide, and in places is yielding good work for tin, and worth 15l. per fathom. In the stopes in the bottom of the same level, west of No. 2 winze, the lode is 12 ft. wide, and is looking very promising and improved; the south part is composed of quartz and peach, and is producing some good work for tin, and is worth for the width of the lode 25s. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 130, west of the winze, the lode is 12 ft. wide, producing a little tin throughout, and worth for its width 13l. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the same level, east of the winze, is 10 ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 117 is 16 ft. wide, but only yielding low-quality stuff. In the stopes in the bottom of the 105 fms. level west the tin part of the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding a little tin, but not sufficient to pay for working. We have suspended this stoping for the time, and have put the men to sink a winze in the bottom of the 112 fms. level, to prove the lode under the rich bunch of tin that we had in that level near the cross-course; and should the lode prove good below that level we hope in the next two months to increase our returns of tin.

DEEP LEVEL.—March 22: The lode in the two tribute pitches below the 204 yard level, east and west of Eytton's shaft, on Pant-y-go vein, is about 18 inches wide, worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The three pitches over the 204, east and west of Eytton's shaft, are in a lode worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The pitch below the 174, east of Pant-y-go shaft, is in a lode 3 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The pitch below the 174, west of Pant-y-go shaft, is in a lode 6 ft. wide, worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The pitch below the 145, south of north shaft, is in old workings; this pitch is now worked down about 5 yards below the level; we hope to reach whole ground at this point soon. The re-opening of the 145, south of north shaft, is progressing favourably. Nothing of importance has been met with as yet in the 110, north of the north shaft; we have set one tribute pitch over this level, about 3 yards north of shaft, to two men in old workings. We have finished clearing out the sand which the late floods brought down in the 145, to the north and south of north shaft. The lode in the 145, driving north of north shaft, is about 2 feet wide, principally composed of spar; the ground is a little harder for driving at present than it was.

DOLWEN.—J. Davis, March 23: The adit level, driving east into the Dolwen hill, on the south lode, is still developing a better lode as the end advances; it now contains good stones of lead ore on which I can put a value of 25s. per fathom. There is every evidence that we shall have a good mine here presently.

EAST CARN BREA.—John Rodda, March 23: The lode in Thomas's engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, and worth for length of the shaft (12 ft.) 20l. per fathom for tin. The lode in the 100 east is worth 5l. per fathom for tin. In this level west the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and worth for copper and tin 6l. per fm. No. 6 lode: The lode in the 8, west of Buckley's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. In this level east the lode is poor, being mixed with the cross-course. The 80 cross-cut north is, we think, nearly through the north branches connected with No. 1 lode. In the 68 cross-cut north the ground is improved for driving, and letting out an increased quantity of water. We have sampled this day 104 tons of copper ore, computed.

EAST NEW WHEAL LOVELL.—C. Bowden, March 24: In sinking Moor shaft we have met with a dropper or branch, about 6 in. wide, producing splendid stones of tin; this speaks well for the lode when seen a little deeper, which I hope to do in about three weeks. It is already understood that this is the rich lode in the adjoining mine, East Wheal Lovell, and, comparatively with the ground about that rich bunch the stullarity is very striking. There is no other alteration in the mine.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—John Nancarrow, William White, March 24: The ground in the 134 north is better for driving. The 134 south is much as last reported; fair progress is being made in both levels. The 122 north is looking very promising, and letting out more water. The 122 south is looking better; both this and the north end are likely to improve. There is no alteration in the 50 east, nor in the 60 south. The tribute pitches are yielding the usual quantity of tin.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, March 19: The only change we have to report in this mine since Wednesday is that the lode in the 55 east is presenting very strong indications of a further improvement, all the places being of precisely the same value as we then reported.
G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, March 23: In the 120 east the lode is between 4 and 5 ft. wide; on the north side we find peach, containing good work for tin; we have, therefore, placed the men to work in that direction, and hope to be able to bring the end of this level to give you something definite about it. We have not yet intersected any lode or branch at either of the cross-cuts. The lode in the 55 east is 2½ ft. wide, containing fully 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; on the footwall, or north side of the lode, we find strong tin. The tin and the character of the matrix is very much like the rich stuff we used to find at this level, west from the engine-shaft; therefore, it is not at all improbable that we may find some more tin in this direction. The lode in the stopes above the 55 will produce 3 and 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. At the 45 east the men are driving the lode, which we hope to take down on Saturday, when you shall be advised as to value and appearance.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—B. Quenrath, March 23: North Lode: In the winze sinking below the 70 we have been principally stoping westward since last week, where we have had a splendid lode, which still continues to within 2 feet of the bottom of the stopes, where the lode is not so rich, but there is a fine course of tin in the bottom of the winze east of this. The lode in the end driving towards the winze is just as reported last week. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

EAST WHEAL SETON.—Joseph Vivian and Son, Henry Arthur, March 24: In Bassett's engine-shaft, sinking under the 20, the lode is increasing in size, and together with the surrounding rock improving in character for the production of copper. In flat-rod shaft, sinking under the 20, the lode has increased to a width of 5 ft., and contains a larger proportion of spar and white prill than it has before done, and we think its appearance warrants the expectation of our meeting with copper before sinking much further. In the 20, east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is about 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and a light flookan, with rich stones of copper ore occurring in the latter occasionally. At Cartwright's shaft the water is falling off, and we hope to be soon again sinking this shaft, and opening out the continuation of the ore ground in depth. The stopes are producing from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.

and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of Post Office order, or stamps, to the amount of 2s. 10d.

The NEW VADE MECUM (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope we have adapted for tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent microscope of great power and first-class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. Wonderful as it may seem, the price of this ingenious combination is only 5s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of Post Office order, or stamps, to the amount of 5s. 10d.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Coal between the South Staffordshire and Shropshire Fields; Coal Masters and Colliers; Coal Mining in North Wales; Machine Coal-Cutting Picks; Safety-Cages or Hoists in Collieries (W. Wild); Miners' Lead Mines, and the Miners' Lead Company's Works; Shropshire Lead Mining District; Slate and Slab Quarries in North Wales (T. B. Roberts); Cape Copper Mines; Copper Mining on Lake Superior (H. Buzzo); Gold Fields of Nova Scotia; Gravel and Quartz Mining in Grass Valley (T. Faulk); Mining, and the Mineral Resources of Colorado (T. Jennings); Mining in Colorado (J. Archibald); Australian United Gold Mining Company; Tuolumne Gold Mining Company (G. Clink); Rhensish Consolidated Mining Company; New Teign Valley Lead and Parytes Mine; Virtuous Lady Mine; Channel Bridge; London, Chatham, and Dover Railway—Meetings: Don Pedro North del Rey; General Brazilian—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Monthly Summary of Mining in Australia—Foreign Mines Reports—Our Coal Supplies, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 25, 1870.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	Per ton.	IRON.	Per ton.
Best selected, p. ton	73 0 0		Bars Welsh, in London	72 5 0
Tough cake and tile	68 0 0	71 0 0	Ditto, to arrive	73 0 0
Sheathing & sheets	76 0 0		Nail rods	75 0 0
Boils	77 0 0	78 0 0	St. Staff, in London	80 0 0
Bottoms	79 0 0		Bars, ditto	80 0 0
Old (Exchange)	63 0 0		Hoops, ditto	81 0 0
Barra Barra	73 0 0		Bars, at works	75 0 0
Wire	0 10 0		Hoops, ditto	82 0 0
Tubes	0 11 0		Sheets, single	92 0 0
			Pig No. 1, in Wales	35 0 0
BRASS.	Per lb.		Refined metal, ditto	40 0 0
Sheets	8 1/2 d.		Bars, common ditto	65 0 0
Wire	8 1/2 d.		Do. mch. Tyneor Tees	60 0 0
Tubes	10 1/2 d.		Do. railway, in Wales	62 0 0
Yellow Metal Sheath. p. lb.	6 1/2 d.		Do. Sued. in London	60 0 0
Sheets	6 1/2 d.		To arrive	60 0 0
			Do. No. 1, in Clyde	35 0 0
SPELTER.	Per ton.		Do. f.o.b. Tyneor Tees	29 0 0
Foreign on the spot	£19 15	20 0 0	Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	26 0 0
" to arrive	19 10	19 15 0	Railway chairs	5 10 0
			" spikes	0 12 0
ZINC.	£24 0 0		Indian Charcoal Pigs,	
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle) (nom.)	£ 17 0		In London, p. ton	60 0 0
TIN.			STEEL.	Per ton.
English blocks	£124 0 0		Swed., in kegs (rolled)	13 10 0
Do., bars (in bris.)	125 0 0		" (hammered)	14 10 0
Do., refined	127 0 0		Ditto, in faggots	15 10 0
Panama	122 0 0	123 0 0	English, spring	17 0 0
Straits	119 0 0	120 0 0		
			LEAD.	Per ton.
TIN-PLATES.	Per box.		English Pig, com.	19 10 0
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1 0 0	1 3 0	Ditto, L.B.	19 0 0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1 1 0	1 6 0	Ditto, W.B.	19 0 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1 1 0	1 6 0	Ditto, sheet	19 0 0
IX Ditto, 3d quality	1 1 0	1 6 0	Ditto, red lead	20 0 0
IX Coke	1 3 0	1 6 0	Ditto, white	27 0 0
IX Ditto	1 3 0	1 6 0	Ditto, patent shot	29 0 0
Canada plates, p. ton	13 10 0	14 10 0	Spanish	18 0 0
Ditto, at works	13 0 0	14 0 0		

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—We have now completed the first quarter of the current year, and in taking a retrospect of the same it is satisfactory to note the healthy tone which, as a rule, has pervaded our markets. It is better that business should be confined within narrow limits, and be sound in character, than that it should become, through the introduction of a speculative element, extended beyond the legitimate requirements of trade, and consequently subject to those violent alternations which entirely upset calculations based upon sound principles, and hinder the development of just that class of business which makes steady and certain improvement—the former not being permanent in its effects, the latter conducing to the lasting benefit of the commercial community. Although the amount of business transacted during the past quarter does not equal that which was usual in the days previous to the late panic—when it appeared that sales and purchases were made by some firms then existing, but which have long since ceased to exist, without any reference, apparently, to the probability of profit upon the transactions beyond that which might arise from the spasmodic fluctuations so common at that time—still, when the last quarter's business is compared with that of former years, for the same period, it does not contrast so unfavourably as might be expected; and, on the whole, there seems ground for congratulation, and a fair hope for the future. It would appear that past experience has taught, and is teaching, the value of the important lesson that over-trading always will result in disaster. So far as it is possible to look into the future, the prospects of the coming quarter are good. The winter has been past, the northern ports are opening, business in general is becoming more active as the season advances, and there are already indications of fresh contracts being entered into for shipments for foreign account.

COPPER.—During the early part of the week the market continued dull, and sales could only be effected at a further reduction. The sole apparent cause for this depreciation being the large charters from Chili announced on March 17, and the almost universal impression that this cause, so seriously detrimental to any hope of improvement in the position of this metal, is likely to continue, adds yet further to the depression. Some there are who prognosticate a sudden and immediate fall of considerable magnitude in the price of copper, while others argue that the lowest price has already been attained, and that there will be a subsequent rebound. We are rather disposed to think that copper may go somewhat lower, but we do not imagine that there will be any very sudden rebound. Of course, the cheaper the metal becomes the more general will be the consumption, because of the greater variety of purposes to which it will be applied. But that which will, under the present state of things, tend to prevent any wonderful rebound is, that the moment the price rises beyond a certain figure, cheap substitutes are had recourse to, and the demand for copper ceases until the price has once again fallen. Smelters are prepared to freely accept 7 1/2, for tough, and sales are also reported in manufacture. Indian sizes as low as 7 1/2, 10s., and 7 1/2, has been remounted. In yellow metal brazier sheets sales have been effected at 8 1/2 d. Ores at the Cornish Ticketings have also declined to the extent of 3s. and 4s. per ton. All these facts combine to confirm the very general opinion of the downward tendency of the market. Something unforeseen must transpire to arrest the present course. The continued diminution in prices in this market has had a corresponding effect in Valparaiso. No soon as the reduction in England was reported there a corresponding reduction was made in the Chili market, and the further reduction here will in all probability be followed by lower quotations there. Of course, this is very unpalatable to the holders and smelters of Chili produce in Valparaiso, and they may be induced, in the hope of obtaining higher prices, to keep back their stock, or to consign, with the expectation of taking advantage of a turn in the market; but, ultimately, such a course would almost certainly prove detrimental to their real interests. Chili bars in Liverpool, 65s. 16s. to 66s.

IRON.—In the North of England the pig-iron trade is in a satisfactory condition. Efforts have been made to bear down the prices below present quotations, but they have been ineffectual. Deliveries are steady, and stocks not large; while there are sufficient orders on hand to induce sellers to remain firm in their demand. It is more probable that higher rather than lower prices will rule ere long. Several new furnaces are expected to be in working order shortly. Shipbuilders are well supplied with contracts, which accounts for the good demand for plate and angle-iron. Enquiries for railway bars do not come in as rapidly as was expected, owing to some extent to list prices being high. The report from Wales is, on the whole, satisfactory, although there is still a complaint that buyers restrict their purchases within the narrowest limits, in the hope that sellers may offer them some inducement to give out larger orders, but this is not likely to be the case, as it is well known that the requirements are large, and that sooner or later the orders must be given out, while in the meantime the mills are kept fully employed. The demand for merchant bars for shipment to India and Australia is decidedly better, several hundred tons having been recently sold. No higher prices, however, have at present been obtained, but ironmasters are very firm at our quotations, and should the demand for iron generally improve to the extent that has been anticipated, it may not be long before enhanced rates are realised. In all Staffordshire descriptions the amount of business has been limited. An order of any magnitude would be met by concessions on the part of manufacturers, with a view of securing it. There is no animation in the market for Swedish bars, at the same time sellers are indisposed to make any material reduction in their price, in the expectation that as the season advances a better demand may spring up. The make in Sweden is reported to be small this year, but it is very difficult to substantiate such reports at present, so they must be received with caution. Scotch pigs have fluctuated a little—to the extent of 1s. per ton—present price being about 1s. higher than last week, now quoted at 8s. 5s. 6d.

LEAD.—The business of the week is slightly better, rather more orders having been executed for the China market, but to effect sales sellers have to accede to lower prices. English pig, soft quality, of ordinary brands is said to have been sold at 18s. 10s. In sheets and other kinds there is but very little doing, and orders can be placed on terms favourable to buyers.

SPELTER.—All speculative feeling in this metal seems to have subsided entirely, the variations in our market have been comparatively trifling. The stock of Silesian in London is extremely small, but as the demand is slack it seems quite sufficient for present requirements. Further supplies will, probably, be coming forward before long.

fore long at reduced prices, so that there can be no object in holders keeping back their stock in the hope of obtaining higher prices. There is no enquiry for hard spelter, except at lower prices than sellers are willing to accept, consequently very little is changing hands. However unwilling sellers may be to fall into buyers' views, there is but little doubt that eventually the former will be compelled to give way, the accounts from India being most unfavourable.

TIN.—There is no change to report in the quotations of English tin. Straits has ranged from 119s. to 120s. Quotations of Banca from Holland show little variation from 7 1/2 s. Until the declaration of the figure at which the Banca tin is to be disposed of at the forthcoming sale in Holland, on Thursday next, is made public our market will remain in a sensitive condition, and prices will be doubtful. Very little business has been done in any description of tin during the past week, buyers preferring to wait the result of the sale before operating.

TIN-PLATES.—Manufacturers are fairly supplied with orders, and maintain current quotations, prices assuming rather an upward tendency than otherwise.

STEEL.—Owing to the discouraging advices from India of prices realised for Swedish steel buyers decline burdening the market with any further supplies, and it is almost impossible to effect sales here at any reasonable price.

QUICKSILVER.—During the past week holders have been most unwilling to part with even the smallest quantities. They could only be prevailed upon to sell in very small quantities for home consumption, the reason being present shortness of supplies. It is conjectured that upon the arrival of fresh supplies the market will resume its course.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. James and Shakespeare—Of ores and regulus about 5000 tons have been purchased by the smelters, chiefly for Swansea delivery, the whole of which was sold at 13s., with the exception of about 800 tons Cape ore, which realised 13s. 1/2 d. per unit. Chili bars were dealt in to a fair extent from 66s. down to 65s. 18s. per ton, but the sales at the latter figure were nearly all of the Urmeneta and Lota brands, choice marks having been scarce throughout, even at the highest price. On the 23d inst. the telegram arrived giving the charters for the first fortnight in February as equal to about 1000 tons pure (of which 400 in bars, 600 in ores and regulus), all being for England, this being against 2000 tons pure during the corresponding period in 1869. The quantity being small, caused holders of bars to demand higher rates, but buyers have not yet responded to this move, and no business has been reported in the article since Wednesday last. Neither in Australian nor English descriptions has there been anything of importance doing, but quotations are firm, with a slight tendency in the former sort to advance thereon.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—The principal feature in the copper trade this week has been the heavy purchases of ores and regulus by the smelters, altogether about 1600 tons of ore and 340 tons of regulus having been taken by them at 13s. per unit all round. The exceeding depression in the bar market noticed in our last has not continued through this week. The business done has been small, the price being about 66s. per ton, but the market at the close is firm at this, with rather buyers. For fine foreign the enquiry has been small, and our quotations are barely sustained. English raw sorts have been in moderate demand, but manufactured continues dull. On the 23d inst. the cablegram was received advising that the charters from Chili for the fortnight ending Feb. 16 were about 1000 tons fine—400 tons in bars and ingots, and 600 tons fine copper in ore and regulus.

THE MINING SHARE MARKET has been moderately active this week, and a fair demand kept up for shares in Van, Van Consols, Tankerville, West Tankerville, West Chiverton, Australian United, Chiverton Moor, Chiverton Valley, Bronfloyd, Don Pedro del Rey, Pacific, Taquaril, New Lovell, East New Lovell, Drake Walls, and a few others.

The Standard for copper ores declined on Thursday 3s. 15s. per ton. Australian United shares have advanced to 2 1/2, 2 1/2; only 26 tons of quartz tailings and pyrites had been tried when the last report left, and this had yielded 26 ozs. of gold. During the month, also, 600 tons of stone were crushed, and yielded 121 ozs. of gold, or an average of 4 dwts. per ton. The profit on the month's working was 174s. At the Central Mine the shaft was in stiff clay, and in all probability would be bottomed in a fortnight. The indications here are very promising, and great excitement exists in the colony, as it may open out an immense gold field. Since the report was received a telegram from Galle has reached the office to the following effect:—Galle, March 20, 1870: "Central bottomed very rich." Van, 82 to 84; the directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 6000s. (10s. per share). At the monthly ticketing, on Wednesday, the company sold 325 tons of ore, realising, with 100 tons of blende, 4807s. Van Consols shares have been largely dealt in, at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Asheton, 12 to 13; Bedford United, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; Bronfloyd, 4 to 4 1/2.

Tincroft, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2. In noticing the accounts passed at the last meeting of shareholders in Cornwall, and which were also the subject of much comment amongst adventurers in the City, we remarked that while a dividend of 6000s. was paid on March 1, the working costs were only charged up to November, and the merchants' bills to end of August, so that three months' costs, equal to at least 6000s., were a liability at the meeting; and thus, as we stated, it would have been better had the dates of the tin sales been given, so that outside shareholders might have seen their true position. In last week's Journal a correspondent says that the January and February costs had not been paid, and therefore, he asks how could they appear in the accounts. Without stopping to enquire how it happened that the costs for January were not paid on March 1, we may state that Mr. Phillips's letter simply confirms our statement, that at the meeting these three months' costs were a liability, while the dates of the tin sales were not given. In reference to the "custom in all well-regulated mines," that the purser shall not pay bills until they have been presented to a meeting, we do not see how this affects what we stated. The bills not paid were from August, and there was a meeting in December, at which they would necessarily, "in all well-regulated mines," be submitted for the purposes Mr. Phillips describes.

Great Wheal Vor, 11 to 12; at the meeting a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared, leaving a balance in hand of 2357s. 14s. 8d. Crenver and Wheal Abraham is about to go to work, and by which employment will be given to a large number of men. At a numerous meeting, held on Thursday, the provisional agreement for the purchase of the mines and machinery was unanimously confirmed. Bwlch Consols, 3 1/2 to 4; Caldbeck Fells, 26s. to 28s.; Cao Gynon, 3 to 3 1/2. Great Laxey, 18 to 19; a dividend of 10s. per share (7500s.) has been declared, and the mine greatly improved. Carn Camborne, 15s. to 20s.; Chiverton Moor, 5 1/2 to 6; Chiverton Valley, 5 to 5 1/2; Drake Walls, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; East Caradon, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; East Wheal Grenville, 1 1/2 to 2; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Great Western, 35s. to 40s.; Hingston Down, 15s. to 20s.; New Lovell, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Marke Valley, 6 1/2 to 7; the Rosedown lode, in the aggregate, is worth 17 1/2 tons per fathom. Tankerville, 19 to 20; Prince of Wales, 14s. to 16s.; Princess of Wales, 4s. to 6s.; Providence Mines, 40 to 42; West Chiverton, 55 to 57; West Maria and Fortescue, 2 to 2 1/2; West Tankerville, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Wheal Agar, 34s. to 36s.; Wheal Chiverton, 2 to 2 1/2; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 6 to 6 1/2; West Seton, 130 to 135; Gwydyr Park, 22s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.

Wheal Grenville, 45s. to 50s. At the meeting the accounts, charging November, December, and January costs, showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 561s. 12s. 2d., and a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The new north lode, at the 80, has improved to 25s., 30s. per fathom, and taking this into account with the appearances at the 90, the agents anticipate a permanent and profitable mine will soon be found. The next sale of tin will be 7500s. Chontales, 20s. to 25s.; Eclipse, 12s. 6d. to 15s. Don Pedro, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. The profit for January is 2537s. 17s. 7d., with a limited supply of ore from the bottom of the mine. A discovery of auriferous ground has been made in Alice's level, which it is hoped may prove of great value, and arrangements have been made to work it on a large scale. The accounts for the year 1869 showed—gold sold, 87,999s. 14s. 8d.; costs, 33,342s. 15s. 2d.; profit, 55,657s. The dividend about to be declared will make cent. per cent. upon the year. General Brazilian, 16s. to 18s.; Pacific, 10 to 10 1/2; Taquaril, 18s. to 20s. East Lovells have fluctuated very much, they have been as low as 24 sellers, and leave off 25 to 26.

During the week the Mining Market on the Stock Exchange has exhibited depression, especially in the more speculative class of shares. Tan-yr-Altit and Asheton have declined. Great Wheal Vor, East Lovell, and East Caradon shares have all been adversely affected. Van shares have again been very firm at an advance of 2s. The prospects of the time continue to steadily improve, the returns henceforth from this mine will gradually augment. The cross-cut in the 45 is already producing lead and blende, and the cutting of the main lode may be expected in the course of two or three weeks. The lode

in the 85, west of the engine-shaft, is in a very rich course of ore, while the lode in the 30, or deepest level now being worked, is opening up a still more valuable lode than in the 15, or upper levels. The sale of 325 tons of lead ore, with 100 tons of blende, realised upwards of 4807s. An interim dividend of 10s. has this week been declared. Pacific shares, without cause, have declined to 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; the advices from the company's mines are of a highly favourable character. The profits from Union Hill are equal to 15 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company. Sweetland Creek shares are firm at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 prem.; the whole of the capital has been paid up and lodged in the bankers' hands. Active operations are now being carried on, and a regular monthly profit realised of about 2000s. From Champion Mines some magnificent specimens of ore have been received at the company's offices. Tankerville shares have been largely dealt in. General Brazilian and Taquaril have improved on the week. East Lovell leave off 24 to 26. The closing prices are:—Asheton, 11 to 12; Chiverton, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; West Chiverton, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; East Caradon, 4 1/2 to 5; East Wheal Lovell, 24 to 26; Great Laxey, 18 1/2; Prince of Wales, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Tan-yr-Altit, 7 1/2 to 8; Van, 82 to 84; West Caradon, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Anglo-Argentine, par to 1 1/2 prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; General Brazilian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Chontales, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Don Pedro, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Eclipse, 1-16th to 3-16ths prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Pacific, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; Pestarena, 1 to 1 1/2; Port Phillip, 9-16ths to 11-16ths; Rossa Grande, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; St. John del Rey, 22 to 23; Taquaril, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Yudanamutana, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Sweetland, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Cao Gynon, 3 to 3 1/2; Tankerville, 19 to 20; West Stiperstones, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Blaen Caelan, 2 1/2 to 3.

At Bedruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1854 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 8424s. 18s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 89s. 7s.; average produce, 8 1/2; average price per ton, 4s. 11s.; quantity of fine copper, 151 tons 6 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Feb. 24, 1870	1847	89 10 0	8 1/2	45 6	12s. 1d.	260 6 0
March 2, 1870	1306	96 19 0	7 3/4	4 7 0	11 10 1/2	29 7 6
" 17, 1870	3259	101 11 0	8 1/2	3 15 6	11 9	28 14 0
" 24, 1870	89	7 0	8 1/2	4 11 0	11 1 1/2	25 14 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 3s. 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, there has been about a similar decline.

THE TEES SALT COMPANY, with a capital of 125,000s., in shares of 25s. each, has been formed for working rock salt at Middlesbrough-on-Tees, where it will be remembered important discoveries of salt have recently been made. Next to coal and iron, salt is the most important mineral production of the kingdom; and as the annual sale exceeds 1,500,000 tons, it is very fairly presumed that the working of salt is moderately remunerative. The Tees Company will possess a considerable advantage for the acquisition of profits as compared with the Cheshire and Worcestershire districts, in having a good market, where high prices rule. The facility for obtaining an abundance of good fuel cheaply led to the establishment of extensive chemical works upon the Tyne, yet for the whole of the salt they use (and it is about 100,000 tons annually) they have to pay about 8s. 6d. per ton for carriage alone. The Tees salt will, doubtless, answer their purpose equally well, and in consequence of the difference of carriage this could be supplied 2s. per ton cheaper, and still leave the Tees salt manufactures 2s. 6d. per ton more profit than is realised by those engaged in similar business in Cheshire and Worcestershire. The present sale of salt on the eastern coast, and this will be almost monopolised by the Tees salt makers, is upwards of 400,000 tons annually; and it is estimated that at least 22 per cent. upon the expended capital will be available for dividend. The property which the Tees Salt Company proposes to work comprises about 144 acres. Messrs. W. Armstrong, G. B. Forster, and M. W. Bullen have examined and reported upon the property, and express a very favourable opinion of it. The price to be paid for the lease is 2500s. in shares of the company; it is for 42 years at fixed rentals, merging into royalties of 4d. per ton upon rock-salt, and 6d. to 9d. per ton upon manufactured. The prospectus will be found in another column.

THE HOLYFIELD LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 6400s., in shares of 1s. each, has been formed for the purpose of developing a valuable mineral property about one mile and a half to the south-east of Alston. The Holyfield Mine is considered to lie in the choicest situation of the Cumberland beds—it immediately adjoins the famous Hudgill Mine, which has secured to all its original promoters a handsome fortune, and which in one year produced no less than 9000 bings of ore, whilst it is most favourably situated for the easy conveyance of its minerals to the market, being within two miles from the Alston Railway Station, to which it has access by good roads. From mere surface workings the Holyfield has yielded about 20,000 bings of ore, and in working in depth, which has now been commenced, still better results are anticipated. They have had water to contend with, but this is a very favourable indication, and the necessary arrangements have now been made for providing facilities for pumping. Capt. John Peart reports that the appearance of the mine is very promising indeed. The lead continued to traverse the several strata already cut through in sinking the sump, and lead being, in fact, discovered in the quarry hazel, which he had not expected. He considered the prospects of the mine most cheering, and entertained the strongest expectation that the mine would turn out to be a most profitable speculation.

THE TEIGN VALLEY LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 20,000s., in shares of 5s. each, has been formed for working the minerals on the Venn and Birchall estates, in Bridford, Devon. About 1500 of the shares have already subscribed for, and the date for closing the share list will shortly be fixed. From the prospectus, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that about 100,000 tons of barytes have already been discovered above the adit level, and that it can be raised and sold either in its unmanufactured or manufactured state at a large profit. It appears that barytes, when ground, usually sells at the mills at from 18s. to 25s. per ton, and when manufactured at from 3s. to 5s. per ton. Water-power for grinding the barytes can be made available close to the mine, and the cost of raising the unmanufactured barytes above the adit level is estimated at 2s. 6d. per ton. The company acquire the property for 1000s. in cash, and 500s. in fully-paid shares. The property, which has been favourably reported upon by Capt. (the late) J. P. Nicholls, John Cornish, F. Puckey, W. Hancock, and Mr. Adam Murray, is 640 fms. in length on the course of the lodes, which are the same as in Frank Mills, which is to the north of the sett, and has returned about 16,000s. worth of lead ore, leaving a net profit of upwards of 5000s. during the past twelve months.

THE NORTH CORNWALL KAOLIN COMPANY, with a capital of 6000s., in shares of 1s. each, has been formed for the purpose of working about 100 acres of valuable land on the Poldue estate, near Camelford, on the north coast of Cornwall. For some years past there has been an extensive business done in china-clay and china-stone in and around St. Austell; and the present company propose to develop a fine discovery of the same products in an entirely new district. It is stated that the profits are very large on these commodities, and that the capital required to work them is very small. From the prospectus, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that it is considered that the clay to be raised at Poldue will compete with the bulk sent away from St. Austell, whilst the great feature in the Poldue property is that the disintegrated felspar washed from the clay is of more value than the clay itself, and at a small cost can be made saleable; whilst the washings from the St. Austell clay—sand, quartz, mica, &c.—is mere refuse. Large profits at Poldue are, therefore, considered to be certain.

THE GREAT FRON FOWNOG CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 20,000s., in shares of 5s. each, has been formed to develop the Summer Hill and Fron Fownog Mines, in Hendrebiffa, near Mold, Flintshire. The purchase price has been taken entirely in shares of the company, and, as these shares are only half paid-up, the vendors make themselves liable to calls to the extent of 5000s. in the event of more than 5000s. being required from the incoming shareholders—thus showing the great confidence of the lessees as well as the directors in the future of the undertaking.

The facilities for working are said to be much more favourable than similar undertakings. Upwards of 30000 tons of lead was raised at Summer Hill Mine during the three years ending December, 1868, and 12000 was paid in dividends; and the accounts of the From Fowong show that about 99,000, worth of ore was raised, and about 31,000, profit made. The property is bounded on the south by the Mold Consolidated Mines, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Alexander, From Issa, From Hall, Maes-y-Safn, and other noted mines. Nearly three-fourths of the shares have already been allotted to 67 shareholders, 20 of whom are resident in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine; and, in addition to this, most of the prospectuses of mines in the neighbourhood speak in high terms of these mines. The mines have been inspected and favourably reported upon by Captains Stephen Eddy, James Edwards, and Wm. Wasley, who concur in the opinion that large returns of ore may soon be made, which will, no doubt, yield good profits. The property, which is 200 acres in extent, is held for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th, which for Welsh lead mines is extremely reasonable.

THE CEVY CONSOLS LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Since the incorporation of this company on Feb. 11 the works have been prosecuted with great vigour. The engine-shaft has been sunk 9 fms., and in the last two some good ore has been got, increasing in depth. When the shaft is in communication with the former workings it is confidently calculated on that there will be ore available for early returns, and that a great deposit will be found at not much greater depth, the quantity already seen fully warranting such a conclusion. After the requisite machinery is got to work, and a little time for opening out the ground, it may be relied on there will be ore raised in such quantities as to give a good return on the capital of the company. This mine is under good management, and is well worthy the attention of investors in such undertakings.

At Great Wheal Vor United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. Nokes, F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 3058s. A dividend of 738s. 10s. (2s. 6d. per share) was declared, leaving 2320s. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. Details in another column.

At the Aberdunant Lead Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. G. F. Smith in the chair), the resolutions for increasing the capital to 75,000l., in 15,000 shares of 5l. each, were unanimously confirmed. Details elsewhere.

At Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Mocatta in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 934s. 8s. 5d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At East Bottle Hill Mine meeting, on Thursday, the credit balance was 123s. 3s. 9d., including cash at Alliance Bank. All costs are charged to the end of February. The 60-ft. water-wheel and stamps are in excellent working order, and the report was considered of a very favourable character.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT an increase in the "notes issued" of 142,550, which is represented by a corresponding increase in the coin and bullion on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "public deposits" of 675,857l., and in the "rest" of 20,312l.; together, 707,369l.; a decrease in the "other deposits" of 811,414l., and in the "seven day and other bills" of 37,701l.; together, 849,145l.—141,776l. On the other side of the account there was an increase in the "Government deposits" of 37,246l., and a decrease in "other deposits" of 169,493l.—132,247l., leaving a decrease in the total reserve of 9529l.

COAL MARKET.—One hundred and ten fresh ships came forward this week. House coals have been in good demand throughout the week, and prices quote an advance of 6d. per ton. Hartley's without change. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s. Unsold cargoes, 22; at sea, nil.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in February was 591,715 tons, against 613,822 tons in the corresponding month of 1869, showing a decrease of 22,107 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 235,053 tons; Yorkshire, 16,486 tons; London, 2936 tons; Liverpool, 33,984 tons; Severn Ports, 265,207 tons; and Scotch Ports, 38,049 tons. The increase was—Liverpool, 6210 tons; Severn Ports, 11,799 tons. The decrease was—Northern Ports, 30,889 tons; Yorkshire, 6288 tons; London, 1565 tons; Scotch Ports, 1374 tons. Total, January to February, 1,353,280 tons, against 1,225,640 corresponding month last year.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NEW ROUTE TO AND FROM SHEFFIELD.

THE NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF RAILWAY between SHEFFIELD and CHESTERFIELD is NOW OPEN, placing Sheffield upon the Main Line of the Midland Railway.

An IMPROVED SERVICE OF EXPRESS AND FAST TRAINS has been established between Sheffield and London; through carriages by all trains. REDUCED FARES have been put in operation between SHEFFIELD and LONDON (St. Pancras), and other places in the SOUTH and WEST of ENGLAND.

For particulars, see Time Tables issued by the company. Derby. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of the NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of THIRTY THOUSAND TONS of LOCOMOTIVE STEAM COAL, the deliveries to be extended over a period of twelve months or thereabouts, commencing on or about 1st May next.

Particulars of the terms and conditions of tender can be obtained on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, at the Company's Works, Bow-road, London, E.

Tenders to be sent in on or before Twelve o'clock on the 29th March, 1870, addressed to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, Euston Station, London, N.W., marked outside "Tender for Locomotive Coal."

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, ROBERT S. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

Euston-station, Euston-square, London, N.W., March 8, 1870.

SLATE SLAB QUARRY, in CORNWALL, to BE DISPOSED OF, having produced considerable quantities of slabs. Situated close to the sea, and requires only a moderate amount of capital to be worked to good advantage.

Address, "B. H.," at Messrs. Lowe and Co.'s, Stationers, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—TWENTY SHARES, or less, TO BE SOLD. An offer wanted.

Address, "M. A.," 7, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

THE HOLYFIELD LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY, which has just been registered, was HELD at the Registered Office, No. 60, English-street, Carlisle, on THURSDAY, the 24th February.

Mr. R. PERCY ROBERTS (the Secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. HUGH PATTISON, of Alston, was called to the chair, and in his opening remarks said that it afforded him much pleasure to be able to state that the prospect of the mine had unmistakable evidence of turning out one of the best mines in the Alston district. The present shareholders are quite aware that the "Holyfield" is not a newly-opened mine, but one that from mere surface working had turned out something like 20,000 tons of ore. What, then, may we not expect of such a mine when worked, as we are now doing, in depth? It must also be remembered that the Holyfield is situated in the finest beds of the Alston district, and adjoins the far-famed "Hudgillburn," the shareholders of which company realised their fortunes, and he believed the Holyfield would ultimately prove as satisfactory. I must inform the shareholders that we have had water to contend with, but this only gives additional weight to prove the value of the workings, for I have never heard of a really first-class mine but had water to contend with. Wallace, in his splendid work on mining, lays this down, I believe, as a law or certain index; or, in other words, where there are large quantities of lead there is also water. We shall, I am, easily I am glad to say, manage to keep the workings free from water, and it is proposed by the manager, Mr. Peart, to put in a whimsy, which will entail but a trifling cost. As to the unsold shares, the number is about 8000, 2000 of which we can offer to the public, and retain 1000 for shareholders who have expressed a desire to increase their holding.

After which the directors and auditors were appointed.

Mr. JOHN PEART, the captain of the mine, stated that his last visit to the mine took place about ten days ago, and that the appearance of the mine was very promising indeed. The lead continued to bear through the several strata already cut through in sinking the rump, lead being, in fact, discovered in the quarry haul, which he had not expected, specimens of which were shown at the meeting. He considered the prospects of the mine most cheering, and entertained the strongest expectation that it would turn out to be a most profitable speculation.

As Mr. Peart is a gentleman of great practical experience in mining matters, and has an intimate knowledge of the Alston district, his opinion is entitled to great weight.

All the shares already subscribed for were duly allotted.

The usual vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman; and the meeting, which was a most satisfactory one to the shareholders present, then terminated.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES to be made to Mr. R. PERCY ROBERTS, Secretary, 60, English-street, Carlisle.

TALKE COLLIERY ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

THE TREASURER begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a FURTHER SUM of £4 17s. 6d. from THOMAS ROPEK, Esq., being additional proceeds of the sale of his lecture "On Iron," published in aid of this Fund.

TO SHAREHOLDERS AND CAPITALISTS.

AN ENGLISHMAN, a Mining Agent of large experience and conservative judgment, now in America, being about to visit Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Idaho, on business in his own profession, OFFERS his SERVICES to INSPECT MINING PROPERTY, or EXAMINE the FINANCIAL CONDITION of MINING CORPORATIONS, and REPORT upon the same.

For terms, &c., address "B. J.," MINING JOURNAL Office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

AN ENGLISH ENGINEER, who has resided sixteen years in Germany as representative of extensive mines belonging to English companies, and has had the technical management of large and difficult sinking undertakings, is desirous of OBTAINING a SITUATION, suitable to his capacities, either in ENGLAND or GERMANY. He is thoroughly master of the German language, and intimately acquainted with the Mining Laws of Germany and Prussia. The highest references can be given.

Address, "K. G.," care of Messrs. Reynolds and Co., 5, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

A CORNISH MINING ENGINEER will VISIT the MINING DISTRICTS of COLORADO, NEVADA, HONDURAS, and CHONTALES during the ensuing summer, and is prepared to ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS for the INSPECTION and SURVEY of MINERAL PROPERTIES in those districts.

Address, "B. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MINING SETTS IN DEVON.

TIN, COPPER, AND LEAD, in the Manor of SHEEPSTON, and LANDS in TAVISTOCK, WHITCHURCH, PETER TAVY, LAMERTON, and LIDFORD. Water power. Terms, 21 years, renewable. Dues, 1-30th for Tin, 1-20th for Copper and Lead, reduced to 1-60th after a moderate outlay, until mines pay cost.

Apply to Mr. CATER, Solicitor, Plymouth.—Feb. 19, 1870.

THE TALARGOCH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). DYSEARTH, near RHYL, WANT AN EXPERIENCED UNDERGROUND AGENT.

Applications to be forwarded, addressed as above. One having a knowledge of Welsh preferred.

TO MINE AGENTS.

WANTED, a Man thoroughly competent to CONDUCT a LEAD MINE. One having filled a similar situation, and conversant with dialling, preferred.

Address, with testimonials, and stating salary required, to Mr. CLARKE, Elm Cottage, Summerhill-road, Tottenham, London, N.

UNDERGROUND PRACTICAL MANAGER.

WANTED, a SITUATION, Nevada or other part of America, preferred, by an AGENT of CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE. Good character as to sobriety, industry, attention to duty, and general mining ability.

Address, "T. R. M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a PARTNER, sleeping or otherwise, with a capital of not less than £2000, more, at his immediate command, in a respectable METAL MANUFACTURING and MERCHANT BUSINESS.

Apply, by letter, "X. Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by one that THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS SILVER, LEAD, and COPPER SMELTING, &c., and ASSAYING of GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, SULPHUR, &c.

Address, "T. N. V.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a 16 in. and a 20 in. HORIZONTAL CONDENSING ENGINE, with BOILERS, complete.

Full particulars, stating price, and where the engines can be seen, to be sent to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 8, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SECONDHAND 30 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL CONDENSING ENGINE, with BOILER complete.

Full particulars, stating price, and where the engine can be seen, to be sent to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 8, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

CEVY CONSOLS LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

WANTED, a CORNISH STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, of 30 or 40 horse power, on the best principle, with BOILER, &c., complete.

Apply, by letter only, to Mr. COMYS, 31, Threadneedle-street, London, stating particulars, price, &c., delivered at Rhyll, North Wales.

WANTED, a SECONDHAND 30 ft. WATER WHEEL, with DRAWING MACHINE attached.

Apply to J. TAYLOR and Co., 17, Cross-street, Manchester.

REPERRY MINE.—The Purser begs to state, in answer to applicants for shares in the above Mine, that there are NO MORE SHARES FOR SALE at 30s.; also the amount expended on the mine to present date is nearly £2000. The names of the gentlemen on the committee, of whom there are four, can be had by any shareholder on application.

Mr. G. H. POULTON, of Torquay, will BUY FIFTY SHARES, or any part, at 40s. each.

AMONG MINING MEN it is an EVER-RECURRING COMPLAINT of their INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION in the MONETARY CIRCLES of the CAPITAL, whilst many of the Chairmen and Deputy-Chairmen of our great Banking Corporations and Discount Houses owe their very commercial existence to MINING and COLLIERY ENTERPRISE, yet forget their first loves, and are allured by the fatal gambling of the treacherous Stock Exchange, which has brought so many of the great monetary houses and their shareholders to ruin.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, who have been extensively engaged in Metal and Coal Mining in Devon and Cornwall, Germany, and Wales, for 35 years, believing they are about to occupy vacant ground, are WILLING to MAKE CASH ADVANCES on LEGITIMATE MINES and RECOGNISED SHARES, on the following terms:

One per cent. over the Bank rate, and One per cent. commission. The management of mines undertaken on moderate terms. Reliable reports by competent agents.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY: OFFICES, 12, NORTH BUILDINGS, ELDON STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Office hours from Eleven to Three o'clock; Saturdays, from Eleven to One.

THE TEES SALT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £125,000, in 5000 shares of £25 each.

Deposit on application, 10s. per share, and allotment, £1 per share. The former will be returned, less the proportionate share of expenses incurred, should three-fourths of the shares not be applied for.

Calls not to exceed £2 per share, and not to be made at intervals of less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM BOUCH, Esq., C.E., North Road Engine Works, Darlington.
THOMAS FRY, Esq., (Fry, Ineson, and Co.), Darlington.
GEORGE COATS FRYER, Esq., M.E., Colliery Owner, Smelt House, Darlington.
WILLIAM GRAY, Esq., (Denton, Gray, and Co.), West Hartlepool.
WILLIAM JONES, Esq., Chemical Manufacturer, Middlesbrough.
HENRY FELL PRANK, Esq., (Briakburn, Darlington, Merchant).
JOHN GEORGE SWAN, Esq., (Swan, Coates, and Co.), Middlesbrough.
JAS. TAYLOR, Esq., Wharfedale, Middlesbrough.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Middlesbrough-on-Tees Branch.

BROKERS.
Messrs. SYDNEY COOPER AND CO., 38, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.
Mr. WILLIAM HARDING, Russell-street-buildings, Darlington.

SOLICITOR—Mr. JOHN T. BELK, Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

ENGINEERS.
Messrs. GEORGE BAKER FORSTER, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MARK W. BULLEN, Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

SECRETARY.
Mr. JOHN JONES, Exchange-buildings, Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

OFFICES, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, MIDDLESBROUGH.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working rock salt under property at Middlesbrough-on-Tees, and converting the rock salt so obtained into crystallised salt for use in the alkali and other trades. A lease has been obtained of 144 acres of land, situated near the River Tees, and adjoining the place where it has been proved by a boring that a bed of rock salt, at least 100 ft. in thickness, exists.

The consumption of salt on the east coast is about 400,000 tons. This company will possess an advantage over the Cheshire and Worcestershire manufacturers in carriage-freight equal to at least 4s. 6d. per ton, which, on a vend of 100,000 tons, would equal 22 per cent. upon the capital necessary to open out the mine, and would be in addition to ordinary trade profits. The opinions of well-known engineers have been obtained on the subject, and their reports are highly favourable.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association containing the agreement between the vendor and the provisional directors, dated the 27th day of January, 1870, may be seen at the office of the company, and copies thereof at the offices of the company's brokers and solicitor.

Copies of prospectus and engineers' reports, and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the secretary to the company, the brokers, or the solicitor.

JOHN JONES, Secretary.

Royal Exchange, Middlesbrough, 21st March, 1870.

VAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors having THIS DAY DECLARED AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE, payable on and after the 31st inst., Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books will be closed after the 28th inst., and be re-opened on the 4th proximo.

By Order of the Board, W. J. LAVINGTON, Secretary.

24th March, 1870.

THE PESTARENA UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Board of Directors of this company hereby give notice that they have THIS DAY MADE A CALL of TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on the 12½ per cent. preference shares in the capital of this company, payable at Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, and Co., Lombard-street, on or before Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1870.

And Notice is further given that Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said Call after the said 6th day of April, 1870.

By Order of the Board, H. GOODMAN, Secretary.

No. 2A, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C., March 23, 1870.

THE LUSTANIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the reports and accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1869, and for general purposes.

At this meeting two directors—John Taylor, Esq., and Richard Taylor, Esq., will retire from office by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

One of the auditors—Charles Roberts, Esq., will also go out of office at this meeting, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

By Order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 23d March, 1870.

THE ANGLO-ARGENTINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors desire to give notice to "Scrip" Holders that a MOST INTERESTING LETTER has been RECEIVED from the PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, which can be SEEN at the COMPANY'S OFFICE. Printed copies of the same will be forwarded to the registered shareholders. The Directors desire to impress upon the scrip holders the necessity for registering some portion of their scrip, in order that the directors may be in a position to forward them with any information received with reference to their property.

Signed, HENRY HAYMEN, Chairman.

35A, Moorgate-street, London, March 24, 1870.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this company will be HELD at the office, as above, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April next, when one director will be elected in the place of John Stanley, Esq., who goes out by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and will be proposed accordingly. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

March 25, 1870. ALFRED GODFREY, Secretary.

CWM DWYFOR COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES.

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED, or more, SHARES in this company.

Apply, stating lowest price, to "H. L. C.," Pelham Club, Hanover-square, W.

CALDBECK FELS MINE.

THE MESSRS. VERCOE, MINING ENGINEERS, having inspected the above Mines on the 21st February, are prepared to GIVE SOUND ADVICE THEREON.

Shareholders should obtain a copy of their report prior to the adjourned meeting.

Fee, One Guinea.

Caldbeck, near Wigton, Cumberland.

MR. EDWARD GLEDHILL, MINING AGENT AND ENGINEER.

CLAREMONT HILL, SHREWSBURY.

Mines surveyed and reported upon. The management of mines conducted. The sale of mines, mining property, ores and minerals, &c., negotiated. Shares dealt in. Assays and analyses undertaken.

NOTICE.

Each unstamped copy of the Journal of this day, transmitted by Post, must have an extra stamp affixed. This is requisite, in consequence of the Double Supplement carrying the weight of the paper beyond the Post Office allowance. For the convenience of those subscribers who have stamped copies, we have had a higher-priced stamp impressed, to allow of their papers passing through the Post without extra cost.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 5—	Great North Laxey.	40	£14 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
21—	Slipstones	50	12 13 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
	Nanteos Consols.	25	12 4 0	ditto
24—	Van	100	13 13 0	Adam Eytan.
	ditto	65	13 15 0	ditto
	ditto	60	13 11 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	ditto	50	13 16 6	Burry Port Co.
	ditto	50	13 16 0	ditto
	Llanerchyrwyr	60	13 11 0	Adam Eytan.
	Wheal Mary Ann	56	24 5 6	Burry Port Co.
	ditto	56	14 7 6	Treffry's Trustees.
25—	Llanfyrnach	25	13 8 6	—
	ditto	10	8 1 0	—

BLÉNDE.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 17—Exmouth	78	£ 3 2 6	Vivian and Sons.
21—Slipstones	60	£ 3 13 0	ditto
24—Van	100	3 10 0	Kenrick and Sons.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Mar. 19—Sod. Condurrow.	12 5 2 1	£72 0 0	£853 16 6	—	—
22—Great Vor.	74 16 1 21	—	—	£541 9 11	—

Sampled March 14, and sold at Liverpool March 24, by JAMES LEWIS and SON:—

Date.	Description.	Tons.	Price p. ton.	Purchaser.
1.—Italian ore, ex Albanian.	28	£17 9 0	—	Bibby Sons and Co.

COPPER ORES.

Mines.			Tons.	Price.	Mines.			Tons.	Price.
South Caradon	82	£10	4	0	North Treskerby	63	£4	10	0
ditto	76	5	19	6	ditto	59	4	2	0
ditto	69	5	10	0	Phoenix Mines	75	3	13	0
ditto	68	5	10	0	ditto	65	3	1	0
ditto	57	5	1	0	ditto	44	4	18	6
ditto	55	7	17	6	Poldice Mines	47	1	15	0
ditto	54	8	3	6	ditto	35	5	11	0
ditto	46	7	19	6	ditto	30	3	6	6
ditto	45	3	19	6	ditto	30	3	1	6
ditto	38	9	8	6	West Caradon	82	4	1	6
Clifford Amalgamated	71	3	1	6	ditto	45	3	8	0
ditto	70	1	11	6	ditto	14	3	0	0
ditto	59	3	1	6	Craddock Moor	72	3	0	0
ditto	46	2	20	0	ditto	53	2	13	0
ditto	31	3	5	6	New Treleigh	20	0	11	6
ditto	27	6	12	0	ditto	19	2	3	0
ditto	25	6	16	0	North Pool	34	2	14	0
North Treskerby	78	5	13	6					

PROSPECTUS OF THE Cwm Ricket Lead Mining Company

Under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Calls not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and to be made at intervals of not less than one month.
Directors to be appointed at the first general meeting.

BANKERS—MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SOLICITOR—CHARLES KEARSLEY, Esq., Somerset Buildings, 19, Brazenose-street, Manchester.

SECRETARY—MR. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

OFFICES,—17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

The Cwm Ricket Mine is situated about seven miles from Llandudoch, in the parish of Llangurig, in the county of Montgomeryshire, and is held under lease for 21 years, commencing April 1st, 1869, from the trustees of the late John Marsh, Esq., at the unusually low royalty of £1 per ton for lead and 8s. per ton for copper ore sent to market. This property possesses one great feature of advantage, that there is no dead rent.

The tract contains about 300 acres, and is traversed throughout by three powerful east and west lodes, which are crossed by a very powerful main north and south lode, also by two others, nearly in the same direction, thus forming a number of separate junctions. These junctions are looked upon by all miners as being of immense importance. Invariably at such junctions there are found large deposits of ore, and there is every indication that such will be the case in this mine. Rarely, indeed, does it happen that so great a quantity of ore is to be met with at so shallow a depth as is to be seen in this mine.

The shaft is sunk about 16 fms. perpendicular, and a level driven about 7 fms. to cut one of the east and west lodes, which has proved to be exceedingly rich. It has been driven upon about 40 fms., and about 24½ fms. of lead-bearing ground laid open, from which about 14 tons of rich lead ore have been taken, and is now on the surface. The lode is now yielding about 1 ton of lead to the fathom, and is increasing in size to the sole of the level.

One of the north and south cross lodes above mentioned is a very rich copper lode, containing a good rib of black oxide of copper, said to be worth about 4s. per ton.

The shaft is bounded on two sides by the River Orre and the River Severn, which furnish abundance of water-power at all times for winding, washing, and every useful purpose.

There is a small water-wheel erected, but in order to fully develop the property, and make the ore marketable, it will be necessary to erect a 30 or 35 feet wheel, for which ample water power is available.

This undertaking seems to be placed altogether beyond a speculation, as usually many thousands of pounds have to be spent before metal is found, whereas here good ribs of lead are to be seen in the lodes at various places, particularly in the sole of the 10 fm. level, which indicates that large bodies of lead will be met with at greater depths.

The property is surrounded by mines which have paid immense profits—one, the Dyflife, is worked by John Bright, Esq., M.P., and others, the shares of which are rarely, if ever, in the market for sale; another, the Van, was purchased about 12 months ago by a company for £46,000, and is now valued on the market at about £50,000, the shares of which have advanced gradually from £4 10s. to 27s. per share.

The opinion entertained by practical mining engineers who have inspected this property (amongst whom are Captain James Paul, 32 years manager for John Taylor and Sons, in Cardiganshire; Capt. Robert Roberts, manager of the Carnarvonshire Consolidated Mines for 20 years; and Capt. Trewin, late of the Great Mona, formerly of the Lisburne Mines, and of several others in Cornwall) is that it will prove a great success when properly developed.

The whole of the shares being already taken up, and the sinking of the shaft so far developed as almost to pay its own working expenses, it is fully believed that in a very short time the shares will be obtainable only at a high premium; a few may now be obtained, with £2 10s. per share paid, at a premium of 20s. per share, by immediate application to Messrs. J. TAYLOR and CO., 17, Cross-street, Manchester.

Great Frownog Consolidated Lead Mining Company (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, which limit the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

10s. on application, 10s. on allotment, and £4 by calls of not exceeding 10s. each, quarterly, if required.

DIRECTORS.

DAVID DAVIES, Esq. (CHAIRMAN), No. 51, Catherine-street, Liverpool.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., 13, Bently-road, Princes-park, Liverpool.

EDWARD RIGBY, Esq., 205, London-road, Liverpool.

JOHN S. DE WOLF, Jun., Esq., Clifton-park, Birkenhead.

ALLEN GREEN, Esq., Green-lane, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

ROBERT YATES, Esq., Bradshaw-gate, Bolton.

ROBERT LOMAX, Esq., 73, Manchester-road, Bolton.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK, AND BRANCHES.

AGENTS—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury, London.

SOLICITOR—R. J. JONES, Esq., 5, Harrington-street, Liverpool.

MANAGER—Captain WILLIAM WASLEY, Frownog, near Mold.

SECRETARY—E. J. HALE, Esq.

OFFICE,—ARVON CHAMBERS, 9, CANNING PLACE, LIVERPOOL.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is established to work and effectually develop the valuable lead mining property consisting of Summer Hill and Frownog Mines, and adjoining lands (situate in the parish of Hendrebliffa, near Mold, in the county of Flint), which have already been laid open, and proved to a considerable extent, indeed sufficiently so to justify as an investment the purchase and expenditure of about £2000, and which, it is confidently expected, will lay open paying ground sufficiently extensive to be consistent with further calls, and establish a permanent dividend-paying property.

The directors have, therefore, much confidence in introducing this enterprise to the notice of their friends and the public, having effected the purchase of the entire property, including the Summer Hill Mines, for a sum of £25,000—2000 shares half paid up—thus showing the great confidence of the lessees, as well as the directors, in the future of the undertaking. The total area of the ground is very extensive (above 200 acres), and the grants extend over a period of 21 years, at a royalty of 16th. The facilities for working are much more favourable than similar undertakings.

Upwards of £2000 worth of lead was raised at the Summer Hill Mine between January, 1866, and December, 1868, and £1200 was paid in dividends. A new shaft has been sunk, and the flat reached, from which it is expected that fresh runs of ore will soon be discovered.

The accounts of the Frownog show that about £99,000 worth of ore was raised, and about £31,000 profit made, as will be seen from the reports of that mine which are annexed, and are highly promising, leaving little doubt of ultimate success.

The company's mines are bounded on the south by the Mold Consolidated Mines, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Alexandra, Frownog, and other noted mines, which have paid their shareholders many hundred thousand pounds profit. On the north are the Pant-y-Buarth, Pant-y-Newyn, Coed-y-Hendri, Great Rosemount, and other mines, which have also yielded enormous profits. Upwards of 100,000 shares of the shares of the company have been already allotted to 67 shareholders, twenty of whom are resident in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine, and other parties in the locality have signified their intention of taking shares, thus showing the general good opinion entertained by all who know the property, added to which most of the prospectuses of mines in the neighbourhood speak in high terms of these mines.

REPORTS.

Grassington, April 27, 1869.—I have inspected the Frownog Mine, in accordance with your wish and that of your co-trustees, and carefully examined the plans and perused the documents relating to the mine; that were put into my hands, I now beg to furnish you with my report, with such observations as I consider the case requires. The mine, generally speaking, is so simple in its character, and the extent of ground opened so limited, that any descriptive account of its present state must necessarily be very brief, and the greater portion of what I may say on the subject must be already known to you and other parties interested. The great produce from this mine has hitherto been from what is generally termed a "flat." This flat dips with the strata; in fact, it forms the division between the sandstone and limestone. In it three runs of ore have been discovered and worked. These have followed each other in depth, and the workings have continued to about 150 yards in depth from the surface. To this depth the engine-shaft has been sunk, and a level driven southward on the flat about 36 yards. The rich run of ore, from which the principal produce has been obtained for three years past, does not appear to have held to the 150 yard level, where the flat is much contracted, and for the first 50 yards driven from the shaft the ground is hard and without ore. Southward from this length the level for 8 or 10 feet passed through very good ore, and the appearance at this point is such as to give just reasons for supposing that a new shaft, and the production of trials at a reasonable depth below the present bottom, I would recommend a reduction of royalty. The amount of such reduction should in some measures be determined by the result of the past workings, and the probable amount of capital that may be required for such extended operations as the proprietors may say they are prepared to carry out. It appears from the accounts that about £299,000 worth of ore has been raised from the date of the lease to Christmas last, and that a profit of £31,000 has been realised, or nearly one-third of the total value of the ore. This must be considered a very handsome profit from such a concern, and with such a result from the past, I think that a reduction of royalty from one-tenth to one-twelfth must be considered a very liberal concession, and I would strongly advise a reduction to that extent if the parties come forward and state that they are prepared to prosecute the works referred to, which with the present price of machinery and materials of all kinds may be effected with a capital of £7000 or £8000. The lessees ask for a reduction of royalty on all ore that may be raised from below the 150 yard level, and propose paying the present rate on all that may be gotten from ground above that level. This is a most objectionable line of division, and one which frequently occasions much suspicion, and has led to very serious disputes. I cannot, therefore, advise its adoption, but would recommend a uniform royalty of one-twelfth after the new shaft is sunk, and an engine erected on it, and the ground drained by such an additional power, until such time the present rate of royalty to be paid. I am not aware that there is

any other point requiring particular remark from me. I have carefully perused the covenants of the lease, which, though very lengthy, are less stringent than those of many other mining leases. I have not heard of lessees complaining of them, or asking to be relieved from the strict letter of the lease, except on the question of royalty, and that of the extent of reserved land around the dwelling house, court yard, &c. On this latter question, I understand the trustees can have no control, and, therefore, I am not required to express an opinion on the subject. If I have omitted any point on which you wish to have my opinion, or any information in my power, I beg you will command me.

STEPHEN EDDY.

Mineral Agent to the Duke of Devonshire.

Wren, near Mold, January 26, 1869.—As I was the agent who looked after the royalties for the proprietors of the minerals in the Frownog Mine when it was worked, I know about the mine from the time it commenced the day it was first worked, and I have since that time inspected all the workings in the mine. As your agent, Capt. Wasley, informs me that you are about to re-work the mine, and asked me if I would give you some particulars about the mine, I beg to hand you the following as my opinion thereon. The mine was worked by five shafts: four of them on the Frownog land, and one on the lands of Messrs. Owen and Wyke. As the flat or ore-bearing beds dip to the east the engine-shaft was put further to the east, and was sunk to a depth of 150 yards below the surface, or 94 yards below the day level. The mine was drained of water by a 36-in. cylinder engine, with 18-in. lift. The old company raised and sold 9667 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs., which realised £98,924 2s. 1d., and divided over £21,000 profit, but which would have been about £20,000 if they got the same price for the ore as it has been sold for during the last few years. The above profits were made when the company paid a royalty of one-eighth and one-tenth. The lease of the company at this time being nearly up, they applied to the owners for a new lease and a reduction in the royalty, as the engine-shaft was found to be too far north to command the runs of ore, and as it was found necessary to go further south-east to sink a new engine shaft. But the owners refused to reduce the royalty, or to grant a new lease, which was the cause of the stoppage of the mine. My belief is that this was a loss to the owners of the royalty, as well as to the proprietors of the mine; as the company would have sunk a large engine shaft, and put up a large engine. If they got a new lease and the reduction in the royalty that they applied for. As I now understand that you have got the mine on the reasonable royalty of one-eighth, I would very strongly advise you to commence a new engine-shaft, and erect an engine of 36-in. cylinder, with 25-in. pumps, which I believe would drain the mine and enable you to work the flat to the extent of a great many acres. I would also recommend you to clear the day level. If the above works are carried out, I fully believe that you will be well rewarded for your outlay. As on the last day I was down in the mine I saw a bed of white ore 18 in. to 2 feet thick in the bottom of the 150 yard level (the bottom of the mine). This ore was very near as good as the blue ore. Under the white ore was a bed of blue ore, but I cannot say how thick it is, because it was worked deeper than the bottom of the engine-shaft, and was of course under water. From this point about 30 or 40 yards west I saw the ore 9 feet thick, which produced 95 tons per yard for a great many yards; and I fully believe that the ore will be found as thick or even thicker in depth, as where there is such a bed of white ore there is sure to be a large quantity of blue ore under, and which I believe was the top of a new run of ore, as the level had passed through a main the same as was passed through in the upper parts of the mine. JAMES EDWARDS.

Frownog, April 10, 1869.—The above mine, which is situated in the parish of Hendrebliffa, near Mold, in the county of Flint, has a much larger extent of surface than many other mines in the county. The surface of the Summer Hill Mine is also large, and when the two mines are put together with the adjoining lands, which are very extensive, they will make a large run of mines. There are five shafts on the Frownog Mine. The eastern or engine-shaft is sunk to a depth of 150 yards below the surface, or 94 yards below the day level, where it got to the flat or ore-bearing bed. The mine was drained of water by a 36-in. cylinder engine, but as the flat dips to the east, and as the engine-shaft was found to be a great way north of the runs of ore-bearing ground, the company decided on going further south-east to sink a new shaft, and erect a larger engine. But as their lease was nearly up, they applied to the owner for a new lease, with a reduction in the royalty; but the owner would not reduce the royalty, which was then, I believe, one-eighth and one-tenth, so the mine was stopped. I believe the old company raised and sold about £100,000 worth of ore, and divided over £21,000 profits. To work the mine again, a new shaft should be sunk, large enough for an engine shaft, footway, and drawing shaft, and an engine of 36-in. cylinder erected with 24-in. pumps, which, I believe, will be found of sufficient power to drain the mine to a great depth. I should strongly advise that the operations be confined to the sinking of the new engine-shaft, erecting the 36-in. cylinder engine for pumping, a double engine for drawing, &c., and clearing the day level, which can be done for about £3000. If these recommendations be carried out in a good practical manner, and with economy, I fully believe the company will be well rewarded for their outlay. I cannot express my good opinion of the mine better than by saying I shall take a 250 of the 25 shares in the company, and wish I was able to take a larger interest. I believe a great many people near the mine will also take shares. There are ten shafts sunk on the Summer Hill Mine, from which tens of thousands of pounds worth of ore have been got by different companies; there is still a large extent of unworked ground in the mine, and which I believe will be found to be very productive. The mine is well supplied with dressing floors and dressing apparatus and cabin, winches, chains, kibbles, barrows, footways, miners' cabin, &c. I believe from the present very favourable appearance of the ground in the ends of the levels driving on the flat from Wynd's shaft, which has been sunk the last few months, that good returns of ore will soon be met with, and as the cost of opening the ground is under £1 per yard, including all expenses, large returns of ore may soon be made, which will, no doubt, leave good profits.

Applications for shares to be made to R. J. JONES, Esq., the solicitor of the company, 5, Harrington-street, Liverpool; to E. J. HALE, Esq., secretary, Arvon Chambers, 9, Canning-place, Liverpool; or to J. H. COCK, Esq., broker to the company, 74, Old Broad-street, London.

Notices to Correspondents.

DOMESTIC GAS.—In the Journal of March 19 there are again some remarks about the domestic gas manufacture of Messrs. Boule, of Paris. Will any reader oblige by informing me if it is carried out in London, or how information is to be had respecting it?—J. P.

ORES OF ALUMINIUM.—I believe there exists in the North of Ireland, not far from Belfast, argillaceous iron ore, called Belfast alumina ore. Can some of your readers ascertain the estate upon which this is found? There also exists in Cornwall a mineral called "Warrilite," which is nearly a pure alumina, and I should be glad to learn where this is to be obtained?—A. W.

LEAD MINING.—I shall be glad if some correspondent will inform me, through the Journal, whether the presence of hot or boiling water in a lead mine is a favourable sign, or otherwise. Perhaps, also, they will give instances of similar cases, together with cause and results?—C. A.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN MINING COMPANY.—Can any of your readers give information as to the agreement between the Old Baden Baden Mining Company and its lessee, and what the position of the latter company may now be? Though a constant reader of the Journal, I have not seen the slightest mention respecting either party for a long, long time.—X. Z.

NEW CHIVERTON CONSOLS.—It is understood that measures are being taken for the reformation of this company upon a large basis. Negotiations are pending for the acquiring of additional property upon favourable terms.

HAVAN LEAD MINE.—I should feel obliged to any of your subscribers for any information respecting the Havan Lead Mining Company, or of its last Chairman and directors. As the Welsh mines have so generally improved of late, I was in hopes that some attempt would have been made to resuscitate the property.—ELSWICK.

The Stamp Acts require that all receipts for 2l. or more shall be stamped, under a penalty of 10l., to be paid by the giver of the receipt. No person who receives money is legally bound to give a receipt unless the person who pays the money tenders a piece of paper and a stamp, and demands a written receipt. If, after such a tender, the receiver still refuses to write a receipt, and to pay the cost of the stamp, he incurs a penalty of 10l. The companies of which you speak are, of course, bound by the law as much as private persons. But neither a railway ticket nor an admission ticket of any kind, even though more than 2l. be paid for it, requires a stamp, unless it is stated on the ticket that the money has been paid, for it is not in law a receipt.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or either through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 26, 1870.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF MINES.

The pressure of business in the House of Commons having, as was stated in last week's *Mining Journal*, prevented more than mere formal progress being made with the Mines Regulation Bill, it is unlikely that the discussion of the clauses will take place long before Whitsuntide, if indeed it be practicable to secure the passage of the Bill at all during the present session. The alterations proposed are numerous and important, and the many members of the House who are interested in mining having now had an opportunity of ascertaining the views of their constituents, and being prepared to use their utmost exertions to render the Bill as nearly perfect as possible, it is believed that it will be thoroughly discussed, in order that the (in most cases merely verbal) amendments requisite may be well understood and efficient. As all concerned, however, are anxious that the amendments should be discussed at an early period, the measure will certainly be pushed forward at the first opportunity.

The Education Bill will, it is feared, take up a large part of the time between Easter and Whitsuntide, but it is hoped that the Mines Regulation Bill will be given the comparatively short time necessary for its consideration. Both coalmasters and miners are exerting themselves to the utmost to increase their influence in the House, and the latter have been invited by the Labour Representation League to co-operate with them, and secure a conference with the metropolitan members for the purpose of considering the amendments to the clauses which are objectionable to the miners. As the views of the coalmasters, of the colliers, and of the metalliferous miners have already been given, it is unnecessary to revert to them, but it may fairly be hoped that when the Bill becomes law it will be found that the interests of all parties have been as impartially considered as they are at present.

On Thursday the deputation from the working miners, consisting of Mr. McDONALD, Mr. NORMANSELL, Mr. W. PICKARD, and others waited on several members at the House of Commons, and explained their objections to the measure. They complained that the Bill does not provide for education; and desired that children above 12 and under 14 should not be employed more than 50 hours a week, and not more than 12 hours in any one day, with an interval of 12 hours between each period, and that from 14 to 16 they should not be employed more than 56 hours in one week, and that all children should be required to attend school at least 10 hours a week. They asked that wages should be paid weekly, and only in money; and desired to have a system of weighing coal and iron by standard weights only.

MINING NOTES FROM NORTH WALES.

Since the commencement of the New Year the mineral resources of Flintshire and the adjoining county have received more than ordinary attention on the part of those seeking profitable investments in mining property. The remarks we made some two or three months ago, that instead of opening out fresh concerns, there were several mines doing but little, owing to the want of the necessary machinery, but which might be converted into valuable and good dividend-paying properties by a judicious introduction of capital, appear to have been acted upon in a good many instances. The extraordinary success which has attended the recently-formed Van Company has also been the means of alluring capitalists into the lead districts of North Wales, in the hope of meeting with something of a similar character. It should, however, be recollected that the Van Mine, so far, is one of a rather exceptional character, and investors should be reminded that although such prizes now and then crop up, yet at the same time there are a great many blanks drawn, and of which we hear but little. A great success is trumpeted forth to all quarters of the globe—a signal failure is principally known and confined so far as possible to those who are most interested, and are generally the last to proclaim their own loss and, it may be, want of caution. Still there can be no question that Flintshire and Denbighshire contain vast and valuable deposits of minerals, and which will ensure profitable investments to those who aid in their development, provided that care be taken as to the bona fides of the concern invested in, as there are easy and ready means of obtaining the most reliable information with respect to any project—the mining agents of North Wales, as a rule, being a body of men on whom reliance can be placed, and to whose courtesy and willingness to impart information we can bear ample testimony.

One of the principal drawbacks hitherto to the opening out of the minerals around Mold—one of the oldest and richest of our lead districts—has been the high royalty fixed by the lessors, who are known as "the lords of Mold," and which has also been amongst the causes for some of the mines being stopped. It is now understood that a more liberal policy is about to be initiated—indeed, it may be said to have already commenced—and one of the first results is likely to be the opening out of some mines abandoned many years ago, but from which large quantities of lead were obtained. The reduction of the royalty, whilst ensuring the development of the minerals over an extensive area of ground, will also be in the highest degree advantageous to the lessors as well as to the town and district, at the same time finding profitable employment for a large body of workmen.

Amongst the new combinations which are very favourably spoken of at Holywell, may be mentioned the Gorsedd and Celyn Level Lead Mining Company, and to which we alluded about two months since, before the two mines were converted into a limited concern. Seeing that the shares are now in the market, we do not under the circumstances consider it advisable at present to do more than give a passing notice. At the same time we see no reason whatever to alter the favourable opinion we formerly gave concerning the two mines, and with regard to which Capt. Harvey assured us the prospects were in every way most promising.

The South Merilyn Mine is now looking promising, and for the first

time (on 10th inst.) it commenced selling ore, having got 5 tons ready. The beginning thus made appears likely to be followed up, and there is every appearance now of the mine turning out a profitable one. The men are now driving the 40 ft. level north and south, and in about a month it is expected that they will get to the 20 ft. level below the 30 ft. level, where there is known to be a good lode. The 40 ft. level in the south ground, which has been very hard, is now easier to work, and looks more healthy, so far as ore is concerned.

What were formerly known as the Cathole and Gwernymynydd Mines, but now amalgamated and worked by a limited company as the Mold Mines, appear to have been relieved from a somewhat difficult position. It appears that considerable expense was incurred in overcoming the sand and water, causing the exhaustion of the capital subscribed. An appeal was then made to the lessors, "the lords of Mold," as they are termed, for a reduction of royalty, which was 1-15th for the first half of the lease, and 1-12th for the remainder, which owing to the circumstances stated a new lease has just been granted, the royalty being reduced to 1-20th for one portion of the term, and 1-16th for the remainder. They are now raising between 30 and 40 tons of ore per month, and have commenced sinking the shaft deeper, where the vein of the lode has been intersected at a depth of about 190 yards, and where there are good lumps of ore. An 80 in. cylinder engine, it is said, is about to be put down, so that work will be actively pushed forward in that portion of the ground which is considered by practical men to be the best part of the set. Under the able management of Mr. Pryor and Mr. Clements, there appears no doubt but the mines will be a source of good profit to the shareholders.

There is scarcely so much doing just now at Glan Allun, but it is generally considered that the mine is one that will turn out well for those interested in it, the ore being of a very fine quality. There is no change at present with regard to Rhosmor, although it is said that additional capital is to be raised with the view of opening it out by continuing the deep level, instead of attempting to get the water out by pumping, which has hitherto failed with the aid of three engines.

Several of the mines in the neighbourhood of Holywell will now be benefited by the branch line from the Holyhead and Chester Railway coming into the town, it having just been opened for goods traffic. The effect already has been to lower the price of coal fully 1s. per ton.

Amongst the mines in the locality now doing a fair business may be mentioned the Holywell Level, having some fine bunches of ore along the 30 ft. level, and at the bottom, although the water runs over the level. They are now driving the bottom level, where there is some good ore, about 140 yards from the surface.

The Trelogan Mine is now improving very much, and raising a larger quantity of ore than hitherto, the monthly returns being about 40 tons of ore, and 100 ns of blende.

The Gladstone Mine appears to be in a flourishing condition, and the shareholders (said to be only nine) are so well satisfied with their prospects that very high prices are asked for even 1-16th. In addition to raising a good deal of ore (having got 15 tons for the present month), a large quantity of calcareous iron ore will be worth something near 4s. per ton when calcined. The mine, it is said, are now in the Old Millar lode, which has produced many thousands of tons of very fine ore, often found lying in bunches to the extent of several tons.

At the West Pant-y-go Mine everything looks highly encouraging, and there is little doubt but what the company will be well repaid for their enterprise. The district is a highly mineralised one, and as no delay will take place in pushing forward the necessary work, no great time is expected to elapse before unmistakable indications of success will be made known.

The Great Ffron Vowog does not appear to be doing much, the men being engaged just now in clearing out the adit level, with a view to loosening the water, and also putting in some 1/2 in. air pipes.

From the Dylife Mine, in Montgomeryshire, of which Mr. Bright is one of the principal shareholders, ore has been sent during the present month to the Holywell level, being entrusted to Mr. Joel Williams, of Mold. Although the quantity sent was only 34 tons, that by no means represents the monthly yield, as the average for 1868 was no less than 120 tons, and even at the present time is understood to be second only to the Van.

Amongst the new companies recently formed for the working of the mines in Flintshire may be mentioned the one which has taken to the Pant-y-Glanwog, situated about six miles from Mold, on the Ruthin road, and which is considered by practical men likely to turn out remunerative. The company are about to take up the set, and put down new and powerful machinery for carrying on the work. The part to be worked is the western (the eastern part is at work), and a new shaft is being sunk, which will very shortly intersect the flat-bearing measures. At present the machinery is insufficient to keep the water down with comparative ease, and it is expected that the part of the mine which will be worked will turn out fully as profitable as the other one which has been kept going.

The Hendra Lead Mining Company, which has been going for some time, and raising a rather small quantity of ore, has just been offering their creditors a composition of 10s. in the £. Some of the creditors, however, do not feel inclined to accept the amount offered, more especially as the shareholders are said to be a highly respectable body, whilst there is valuable machinery and plant on the works. The mine at one time was a remarkably good one, and the profits made by the old company have been estimated at upwards of 150,000.

Amongst the new and important projects contemplated in the mining districts of Flintshire just now none bear a stronger stamp of genuineness or appear likely to be attended with greater success, than the proposal which is now being spoken of—that of starting the Old Mold Mines, which include the Pant-y-Ffron, Pant-y-Mwyn, and the Llynypendy, as one concern. They have all been lying idle and, of course, waterlogged for something like 20 years. When first started, about 40 years ago, the mines were amongst the most profitable in North Wales, having during the first year's operations raised no less than 125 tons of ore, which realised at that time 22,732. Much, however, will depend on the course taken by the lessors, "the lords of Mold," and others, for if they lease the ground at a moderate royalty, then would they participate in the large outlay which will be necessary to be made before the mines can be cleared of water and put in a working condition. Much, therefore, depends on the owners of the land, who will best consult their own interest—as no doubt they will—by doing all they can to promote an enterprise which, without costing them anything, would ensure them a considerable income from the sale of the mine, which is far from being a barren waste. It may also be said that the promoter is a gentleman of great practical ability, and well acquainted with the localities of the minerals of the district.

It will be seen from the above notice that mining operations are being rapidly extended throughout the northern part of the Principality, and that the prospects in most instances are of a truly cheering character. Looking, also, at what has been done during the last three months, there is every reason to believe that the production of lead ore and silver for the year 1870 will be considerably in excess of that raised in 1869.

MINING IN TURKEY.—We have had pleasure in occasionally drawing the attention of the readers of the *Mining Journal*, and the public generally, to the mineral resources of the Ottoman Empire, and recently of publishing a prospectus of the Imperial Ottoman Mining Company (Limited), established for the purpose of developing the deposits of silver-lead ore at the Mine of Pelidli, in Asiatic Turkey, between Scutari and Imdid, and within 30 miles of Constantinople. This company is now about commencing operations on a large scale, a full staff of skilled miners and mechanics, together with a thoroughly practical mining captain having been dispatched to develop the company's property, the machinery and plant having been previously forwarded. The property, we understand, has been examined by several eminent mining engineers, who pronounce it of great extent and value. The deposits of ore being large, and easily developed, good results will accrue to the shareholders. This we shall hail with satisfaction, as until now no serious attempt has been made to develop the vast mineral resources of Turkey, and the Imperial Ottoman Mining Company may be considered as the pioneer of mining in that country. We, consequently, wish the shareholders all the success their enterprise deserves.

MINING IN GREECE.—The Royal Society of Mines, in which the King of Greece is a shareholder, has actively taken up the working of the coal mines of Kumi, and proposes to open up the valuable deposits of Serpho. A first issue of 40,000 of share capital (two-fifths paid up) having been rapidly subscribed in the country, a similar amount has again been offered for subscription, with every prospect of success. The lead works of Ergasteria, under the management of M. Aguire, have proved a perfect success; there are 1600 workmen employed, who receive in direct wages above 40000 per month. There is now a fixed population of 5000 souls, where a few years since was a desert. About 30 miles of substantial roads have been constructed, at a cost of nearly 20,0000, and a thriving port is being created at almost the southernmost point of Europe.

RUSSIAN GOLD MINES.—In 1866 the 1043 gold mines belonging to Russia produced, through the labours of 60,000 workmen, 26,560 kilos. of pure metal. Siberia alone possesses 500 auriferous sources, employing 34,000 persons. The various Russian silver mines produced 18,000 kilos., whilst from the seven platinum mines 1712 kilos. were extracted. The Ural Mountains and other places yielded 4320 tons of excellent copper.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN COAL TRADE.—Preparations are being made by the various companies owning coal mines at Pictou with a view to increase shipments next summer. A company is in course of formation to run a line of steamers between Pictou and Montreal, and from Montreal barges will be used to transport coal west. By this means it is hoped that the consumption of Nova Scotian coal within the Dominion of Canada will be largely increased, and no efforts will be spared by Montreal capitalists to effect this object. Nova Scotia contains an immense amount of coal wealth, but hitherto from various circumstances, it has remained comparatively unutilized. The movement now being made may, then, be regarded as one of much importance. We have read of coal seams in Nova

Scotia 23 ft. in thickness; yet even in Canada, Nova Scotian coal is at present but little known. Probably the large stores of wood fuel available for use in Canada render the use of coal a matter of little moment; but as civilization advances and population increases in the Dominion coal will become more and more in demand.

COAL MINING IN FRANCE.—From a recent work by M. de Simony, on the carboniferous basin of the Loire, we learn that in that district, which yields a quarter of the coal of France, there are 51 mines which together produce over 3,000,000 tons annually. The workmen get a little more than a guinea a week.

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN INDIA.—A great discovery has been made in Bengal. Coal has been found at Midnapore while boring for water for the use of the gaol. It is not impossible that further borings may establish the existence of a coal field beneath the laterite formation, that extends from Ranigunge to Midnapore.

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN THE BRAZILS.—R. von Brause states that he has discovered coal of very good quality in the Santa Catharina, near Ararangua. The seam which crops out has been explored for a distance of some 30 miles, and found to be of an average thickness of one metre. This coal has been thoroughly tested and analysed by Dr. Netto, of Rio de Janeiro, and is interesting as one of the very few instances of a true coal occurring in a recent geological formation, although in the United States and in Hanover (on the very borders of the Netherlands) two or three such occurrences are on record. The coal here alluded to is an excellent quality of gas coal.

SALT IN AMERICA.—Prof. Goessman, in a paper on the Salt Beds of America, remarks that but little rock salt is quarried in the United States. The supply of salt is obtained from brine springs. These occur in almost every State. Those of Onondaga, N.Y., have for some years yielded half the whole amount consumed, which is about one bushel per annum for every head of the population.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesborough, March 24.—Notwithstanding the apparent slight depression in Pig-Iron last week the market here, on Tuesday, was brisk, and prices had an upward tendency. Quotations were for No. 3, 50s. 3d.; and for No. 1, 53s. 6d. to 53s. 9d., net cash at makers, either on trucks or f.o.b. The demand was reported to be stronger, and large makers are generally not quoting. That pig-iron requirements by both home and continental houses for consumption will shortly be numerous and heavy there appears little doubt; already makers have as much to do as they can manage to fulfil their engagements, and with the evident general reduction of stocks in the district prices are sure to maintain their present position, and advance. The warrant store stock is this week further reduced by 550 tons, being reported yesterday at 27,484 tons, against 28,034 tons. All the furnaces in the neighbourhood are turning out their full make, and some of those which have recently been undergoing repairs and those building are fast approaching completion. The Stockton Furnace Company have lately blown in two large new furnaces, which brings the total number of furnaces in blast in the Cleveland district up to 103.

The negotiations for the sale of the Carlton Iron Works, a little while ago, to some Stockton gentlemen, having been stopped by Chancery proceedings, the estate was put up for public competition (Mr. Slinson Joel, of Newcastle, auctioneer), at the Black Lion Hotel, Stockton. The bidding commenced at 50000, and closed at 12,6000, which bid was Mr. R. K. Spark's, Darlington. A reserve price was, however, placed upon the works, though we are informed that since the close of the sale they have been sold for 13,000, providing the sanction of the Court of Chancery can be obtained. We have not been able to ascertain the name of the gentleman who made the last offer.

Makers report a continued steady demand for rails. The various mills and forges are in active operation, and prices are said to be stiffening. Ironfounders are being more encouraged by the state of the market, and the prospect a few weeks ago of a probable accession of new business has lately been realised by some firms in the North.

The Tees Salt Company (Limited) is now fairly before the public. The provisional directors state very clearly in the prospectus, now advertised, their certainty of the propriety of the undertaking. The shares are 25s. each, 10s. on application, and 15s. on allotment; calls not to exceed 2s. per share, and not to be made at intervals of less than two months. The directors have secured a lease of 144 acres of land, situated near the River Tees, and they state the company will possess an advantage over Cheshire and Worcestershire, for East Coast consumption, in carriage alone of 4s. 6d. per ton, which, on a vend of 100,000 tons, would yield 22 per cent. on capital necessary to open out the mine.

The general meeting of the Boulcock, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited), was held at Manchester, on Wednesday, when the directors' report was received and adopted, and a dividend for 1869 of 2s. per share, free of income tax, and a bonus of 1s. per share, declared payable on the 28th instant. The retiring directors were unanimously re-elected, and votes of confidence in the directors and the general manager of the company, Mr. Edward Williams, were passed.

The Consett Iron Company (Limited) are advertising for tenders, to be lodged not later than April 3, for the erection and fire-brick work required for the erection of two new blast-furnaces at Consett.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

March 23.—We are in the singularly happy position of being able to record that for the week ending yesterday the largest shipments of pig-iron took place ever known in the history of the Scotch Pig-Iron Trade. The total quantity shipped was 20,005 tons (same week last year, 14,085 tons), of which 13,100 tons were returned for foreign ports, and 6905 tons coastwise. These heavy shipments, for which the readers of the *Mining Journal* would be prepared from our former notes, show that a good spring business has been done here, and we believe the further early shipments of the year will be considerably in excess of last. This fact has imparted a better tone to the market, and if the present holders are now successful in financing for their "warrants," and a speculative current sets in, prices may be run up a few shillings per ton without much warning. At the close of last week pig-iron was done at 54s. cash, and 54s. 3d. a month; and on Monday 54s. 3d. cash, and 54s. 6d. a month was paid; while yesterday sellers were 2d. per ton higher. The market was quieter, and rather easier to-day, but a good business was done at 54s. 8d. to 54s. 7d. a month, and 54s. 6d. to 54s. 4d. cash, closing sellers 54s. 4d. cash, and 54s. 7d. a month, buyers 1d. per ton less. No. 1, g.m.b., 55s.; No. 3, 53s. 6d. Makers' iron, No. 1 brand—Coltness, 63s.; Galt-sherrie, 62s.; Shotts, 58s.; Langloan, 57s. 6d.; all Eglinton brands, 55s. 6d. There is no abatement in the demand for Finished Iron, although it has been hinted that one or two second-class makers have been undertaking at rather under current rates. The case is exceptional, so far as we can gather, and we only notice it in passing. The spring shipments embrace, as formerly noted while in process of manufacture, every variety of manufactured iron—bars, rods, rails, hoops, sheets, galvanised, nail rods, hollow ware, railway chairs, &c. These, interspersed with good specifications for angle and plates, make up a pretty hopeful future for the malleable trade. At the Parkhead forge considerable quantities of superior plates, for oil retorts, are being rolled, which are charged at 32s. per ton. Pipe founding is quieter again, but makers of railway chairs are requiring assistance to get through with their contracts. In addition, Messrs. Neilson, of this city, have taken 22 of the locomotives ordered in Britain for Russia; and Dubs and Co., of the Glasgow Locomotive Works, are now building 10 of the largest ever constructed in this country, for the same destination.

There is no new feature in the Coal Trade to notice this week, the spring shipments manifesting an activity which—beyond enabling some small coalmasters to clear off a good portion of their stock at prices which enables them to pay up their lordships—affords no profitable advantage to those concerned. The returns of the shipments for the week were 24,190 tons, against the smaller total of 19,860 tons in the corresponding week of last year.

Mr. A. McDonald, writing from Ashley's Hotel, London, complains that the Scotch miners are not responding to his call to petition against the objectionable clauses in the Mines Regulation Bill which he has pointed out, and urges the example of the English miners as worthy of imitation. He says—

"The miners of the county of Northumberland have now sent in 24 petitions, with names signed to the number of 5836. The ironstone miners of Cleveland have sent in names to the number of 2198, the Barnsley miners about 8000, and many others in the same way, while from Scotland as yet not one-tenth part of them. From the ironstone district but nothing; the shale, nothing. It seems strange to have it told that the districts which claim most of them—generally to be few that they are the men—have done nothing. In haste we are compelled to conclude. We cannot do so without saying once more—petition, petition."

We do not know what our legislators will regard as the "value" of a petition signed per order, or whether, after it is signed, it embodies an intelligent request at all—some hon. member might hint

this. One thing is certain, that the same men who can be persuaded to sign petitions in this way could as easily be persuaded to petition for a slice of the green cheese of which the moon is sometimes said to be composed. The miners have held their usual number of meetings this week, but a Scotch proverb aptly summarises their business—"muckle talk, and little woo'."

On Saturday afternoon last a powerful armour-clad turret ram was launched by the Messrs. Napier, for the Admiralty. It was designed by Mr. Reed, and is named the *Hesperus*. It is 2537 13-9/16 tons, British measurement, of 600 horse-power, and is constructed on a principle new in this country. Its chief features are the formation of a fixed tower or turret, the broad-work of which is 8 in. thick, and an immense ram, which projects about 9 ft. below the water, and terminates in a sharp point. In Messrs. Napier's yard we noticed the following vessels in various stages of advancement:—Lord of the Isles, a screw-steamer, of 2225 tons burthen, and 240 horse-power, for Shaw, Maxton, and Co., London; the *Valdivia*, a screw-steamer, of 1975 tons, and 300 horse-power, for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company; Queen of the Thames, a screw-steamer, of 2935 tons, and 400 horse-power, for Devitt and Moore, London; and a composite paddle-steamer (for Slam), 400 tons, and 80 horse-power, built to the order of Mr. D. K. Mason, London; also a screw, of 250 tons, and 50 horse-power, named the *Villa de Madrid*, for the Spanish coasting trade.

We have just had a competitive trial of steam fire-engines, one manufactured by Shand, Mason, and Co., and the other by Merryweather and Sons, both of London. The engine constructed by Merryweather and Sons is the larger and heavier, but is only furnished with two pumps. Shand, Mason, and Co.'s machine is provided with three, an application which seems to have the effect of giving it its discharge steadiness and force. Of the two, the latter was regarded with most favour.

Mr. A. Dear, of the Sun Foundry, here, was entertained to supper, previous to his entering on the duties of the London branch of the firm, of which he is to take charge. One of the partners occupied the chair, and presented the guest, in the name of the employers, with a handsome gold watch.

On Saturday Mr. Griffiths, the putative inventor of the screw-propeller, exhibited a model of a feathering-screw, which he regards as a great improvement over those now in use.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

March 24.—There are in this district, perhaps, fewer signs of the quietude complained of than in most others. In the rail department there is no lack of contracts, and indications continue to point to increased activity. The prosperity of the next few months depends chiefly on the demand from the Northern of Europe markets, and from these sources advice, which are believed to be reliable, are still encouraging. Russian orders are under negotiation, and some are already in course of execution. Clearances are about to commence to that quarter, and the probability is that a brisker enquiry will yet set in than was experienced last year. Instead, then, of a reduction in quotations taking place, buyers may calculate upon having to pay higher prices than are now exacted, and increased operations at the works may be looked forward to. Preparations are already being made at some of the principal establishments for the employment of a greater number of hands; and other signs are given that the masters anticipate their prospective capacity being fully tested. In American requirements there is scarcely any change to be reported. The exports to the United States continue tolerably large. On Indian account there is still scarcely anything doing. In reference to the home demand, it may be said there are some signs of improvement. Railway iron will, there is little doubt, be extensively required for shortly for relaying purposes; but the railway companies seem to be undecided as to whether iron or steel material shall be used. There are indications which go to show that gradually steel will supersede iron on the permanent ways, and, consequently, preparations are being made to increase the make of steel rails. It is generally admitted that could the companies sustain the first cost of relaying their roads with steel instead of iron rails, the ultimate saving would be considerably more than the outlay. In bars and pig-iron there is a little more doing this week. The increasing firmness in the Tin-Plate Trade indicates that, with a continuation of restricted make, manufacturers will shortly place the trade in a very satisfactory position, both in regard to prices and employment. The American demand is improving.

In the Steam Coal Trade about the usual vitality is evinced. The collieries are well employed in the Aberdare and Rhondda districts. From the Mediterranean ports, French markets, and the South American ports there is a fair demand, and from some of these sources an increase in requirements is to be observed. In the House Coal Trade there is a good enquiry from coasting merchants. There is no change in quotations, but with continued firmness proprietors may probably bring about some improvement shortly.

There is now but little doubt entertained as to the result of the dispute in regard to the wages question. The men are generally understood to be willing to accept the offer of their employers, and the advance of 10 per cent. on the present scale of wages will be given on May 1. The price at present obtained for coal are undoubtedly too low, but if proprietors remain firm, and do not unduly increase the output at the collieries, they may confidently look forward to better quotations ruling before long. Efforts are being made, also, to raise the standard of the men to the proportion in the scale of wages paid at the pits connected with iron works and the ordinary collieries. About 1s. or 1s. 6d. per ton less is paid by the ironmasters for the coal on their pit banks than is paid by the steam coal colliery proprietors, which places them in an anomalous and disadvantageous position, and something should be done to alter this state of things.

Owing to the operations of the New Factories Act a large number of female hands, formerly engaged in out-door employment, have had to be discharged at the Downfalls Works. At other establishments, also, it has been found necessary to dis-engage the women who were employed on the mine tips and elsewhere. The effect of the Act is a slight hardship for the time being, but there is no doubt that eventually it will materially improve the social position of the females whose services have thus been rather summarily dispensed with.

A collier employed in the Deep Duffryn Colliery, at Mountain Ash, has this week been charged with having violated one of the special rules of the colliery. It is alleged that he was found smoking his pipe at a point 16 yards from the bottom of the pit, and nearly 300 yards beyond the lamp-room; and that he refused to give up the pipe when requested. He left the pipe by drawing the flame through the gauze of the lamp. It was in a dangerous part of the colliery, and might well have caused an explosion. The collier, whose name was Sullivan, has been remanded in custody, for the production of a material witness.

The deep working of the Gellydeg Colliery, at Maesycwmer, having been stopped through being immersed in water, has again been rendered workable by the application of one of Messrs. Steel, Baker, and Co.'s patent "special" steam-pumps, which was fixed at their suggestion, and under their superintendence; the result has been satisfactory. This pump may be fixed at any convenient spot in a few minutes, and shifted about as occasion requires. It may be placed to force water to any required height, and works at any speed. Several of these pumps have been adopted in this district, and their adaptation to drawing water from deep workings has before been proved in the Northern Counties. The firm are engineers at Newport.

A petition has been heard in the Vice-Chancellor's Court to wind up the affairs of the Cardiff and Newport Colliery and Ironstone Company (Limited). The company had hitherto been under a voluntary winding-up, but an order was now granted for a compulsory winding-up.

It is satisfactory to be able to announce that the important works of Messrs. Kennard, at Crumlin, are better employed than for a long time past. Some fresh orders have been secured, and for the class of work produced at the establishment it is believed that there will be an increasing demand this year.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the *Ada*, from Bilbao, with 212 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Tucker; John Boyd, from Havana, with 290 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Bretonne, from Morlaix, with 60 loads of fir pitwood, for Jenkins and Lovelock; Port Talbot; Louise, from Morlaix, with 70 tons of pitwood, to order; John Brogden, from Bilbao, with a quantity of iron ore, in bulk, for J. Brogden and Co.; Lorenzo Semprano, from Bilbao, with 380 tons of iron ore, to order; Sultana Reine, from Rouen, with 102 tons of copper ore, for Elford, Williams, and Co.; Jeune Jules, from L'Orient, with 65 tons of pitwood, to order.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

March 24.—There is no alteration whatever to notice in the state of trade in Derbyshire, which is still moderately good at both iron works and collieries. The demand for coal for the London market is fully maintained up to the average of the last two or three months. Steam coal is still rather dull, without much prospect of any increase. Owing to the many new collieries now being opened out in various parts of North Derbyshire building operations are becoming rather active, and, in addition to the number of workmen's houses about to be built in the Unstone district, the Monk Wood Colliery Company are about to erect some 50 or 60, seeing that they are now verily in a position to do a large business. Sinking operations are continued by the West Staveley Company, and also at Eckington and Renishaw.

The iron works in South Yorkshire are in full operation, nearly all branches being tolerably busy. Rails continue in good request, as do also tyres, axles, and other qualities of manufactured iron. The large order given out for locomotives for the Russian lines will keep the works near to Brightside busy for some time. At Elsecar the rail and plate mills are active, the firm having long enjoyed a high reputation in all parts of the kingdom, as well as celebrated for their rails in particular. The collieries continue to do a very good trade in house coal for the London and other markets, so that prices

have not been disturbed so far. Steam coal, however, does not move off so briskly, but it is understood that there are some very few orders in hand for shipment from Grimsby and Hull; but which cannot be forwarded, seeing that vessels have not yet arrived to take in cargoes, and they may be further delayed by the weather for some time. Sir J. Karslake, the arbitrator between the Midland and Great Northern Railway Companies, has not yet made his award, although it has been anxiously looked for by the coalowners of South Yorkshire and Derbyshire, who are deeply interested in the matter. That the rate at present charged by the Great Northern, according to the agreement with the Midland, has been most prejudicial to the South Yorkshire coalowners will be seen from the fact that the first-named company is now carrying nearly as much coal from Durham as from the district within a few miles of Doncaster, and which is nearer to London by some 60 or 70 miles than the collieries in the North, which are now being patronised. Quietness still prevails at the Thorncliffe Collieries, and a considerable number of men are now employed at them with the protection now granted, and which ought to have been afforded some months ago. There is no doubt but what the firm will very shortly have as many men at work as they require. The sentences passed on some of the rioters during the week, for the part they took in the rioting at the Thorncliffe Collieries in January last—some of them having been sentenced to penal servitude for five years—will, in all probability, deter the Unionist body from attempting such another raid. In the district around Normanston a large body of men are on strike for an advance of wages, but in the present state of the trade there is no chance of their demand being conceded, more especially as there are plenty of non-Unionist workmen to be obtained.

A reward of 250*l.* is offered by Messrs. Rhodes and Son, proprietors of Coal Aston Colliery, near Sheffield, for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who entered the engine-house between Monday night and Tuesday morning and started the engine, thereby causing great injury to the machinery and premises.

The case of Barlow v. Baylis affords a striking instance of the enormous injuries which the recognition of patent rights inflicts upon trade. Two years after one inventor (Mr. Berry) published his specification another inventor (Mr. H. B. Barlow) claimed the very things which Berry claimed—"To have a machine to cut a blank from a heated bar, compressing it in a die, punching a hole through it, and knocking it off." These were identically the same parts which they found in Barlow's machine, and which were substantially put together in the same way. Mr. Justice Brett, in summing up, said that if the plaintiff's machine was only a copy of Berry's machine the patent was gone; and if the defendant's machine was only an improvement on the plaintiff's machine, then it would be no infringement. The question for the jury was whether Berry's machine could do the work described, it mattered not whether well or badly; whether the plaintiff's machine was substantially the same as Berry's, and, if not wholly different, was it an improvement upon it; and the same question with regard to defendant's machine. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff upon all the points submitted. Damages, 4*l.*, subject to an account. Mr. Mauley applied for and obtained leave to move, first, if upon a true construction of the patent there was no evidence to go before the jury of infringement; and, secondly, if upon the true construction of the patent, and the finding of the jury, there was a want of novelty.

HURD'S PATENT COAL-CUTTING MACHINE.—Mr. F. Hurd, the patentee of the coal-cutting machine which was so satisfactorily tested a short time since at Wharfedale Colliery, near Sheffield, having succeeded from the firm at Rochdale, has taken the Albion Foundry, Wakefield, where in future the machines will be made. Mr. Hurd has orders for a number of them, which will be rapidly produced.

THE LUND HILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION FUND.—It will be recollected that on Feb. 19, 1857, an explosion took place at the Lund Hill Colliery, situate about five miles from Barnsley, when 189 men and boys were killed, being the most fatal disaster of the kind which had taken place up to that time in the mining history of the country. By it 92 widows and 210 children (with 10 born after the occurrence), were left totally unprotected for. Subser pions were sent from all parts of the kingdom, and a fund amounting to several thousands of pounds was raised. On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the committee was held at the Court House, Barnsley, the Rev. H. J. Cooke being called to the chair. The secretary stated that the total amount received from all sources, including bank interest, was 12,317*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, out of which there was paid in relief, &c., 12,083*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a balance in hand, up to January 15 last, of 233*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*. It was stated that all the children had been paid off—the boys at 12 years of age having received an outfit value of 2*l.*, and the girls one worth 30*s.*, each. At the present time there were only 16 widows on the fund (who were receiving 2*s.* 6*d.* per week), but which would be exhausted in a little more than two years. During the 13 years since the explosion, 58 of the widows had married, 7 had died, and the relief of 11 was discontinued for irregular conduct. Mr. R. Pybus then moved that the accounts, as read, be passed, which, on being seconded, was agreed to. Votes of thanks to Mr. Hopwood and Mr. Osteliff, who had for 13 years given their gratuitous services in paying the widows and children, and to the ministers and others at a distance, who had aided in discharging the fund, were passed unanimously. Mr. C. Newman suggested that the services of Mr. Hopwood and Mr. Osteliff should be recognised in a lasting manner, by presenting them with some token recording what they had done. He thought presenting each of them with a watch, with a suitable inscription, would, perhaps, be the best means of effecting what he desired. The suggestion was adopted, and the Chairmen, Mr. Newman, and Mr. Allen, were appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying it out. Votes of thanks to the secretaries, Messrs. Newman and Son, were cordially passed, and the proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the Chairmen.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MARCH 24.—The Preliminary Meeting of the South Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association is summoned for Thursday next, at the Hen and Chickens Inn, Birmingham. It is not anticipated that any change will be made in the price of iron. As has often been stated, it is rather a question of wages than of the actual price of iron. In the case of a great majority of the makers the trade prices have no influence, and they get what they can, and accept orders if they can afford to take them, which, of course, mainly depends on the rate of wages. It is not practicable to reduce wages now. The advance in the North of England, and the fact that there is a very active demand there for iron, and by consequence for men, render that out of the question. Besides this, there are strong indications that the demand for iron is improving, and as the works on the Tees and in South Wales get busier more orders must come to Staffordshire. There is, further, a strong impression that the large buyers have been holding back, in hope of obtaining a reduction, and that when this is seen to be out of the question they will give out considerable orders. The demand for pig-iron is rather brisker, and it is anticipated that several furnaces will shortly be blown in. As the price of pigs on the Tees advances, the South Staffordshire makers have a better chance of coming into the market with advantage. The number of blast-furnaces in operation in this district is 103, precisely the same as in the Cleveland district; South Wales numbers 111, North Staffordshire 27, Shropshire 21, and the other iron-producing districts, collectively, about 60. It should be added that the number of furnaces blown-out in South Staffordshire exceeds that of all the other districts put together.

The exploration of the Sandwell Company, which is to be formally commenced by Sir Roderick Murchison cutting the first sod on May 2, is exciting considerable interest, and should the Wolverhampton Institute persevere with a trial to the west, a long-discussed problem will be solved.

The county of Worcester has the advantage of a County Court Judge in Mr. Rupert Kettle who combines with his legal knowledge and experience a very extensive and intimate acquaintance with the everyday life and relations of the people, which is of great value in the exercise of the functions with which he is entrusted, and hence his decisions have a special authority. At the sitting of the Dudley County Court, on Monday, he gave his decision in the cause "Payne, collier, v. Crew, chartermaster," which had excited great interest. [This case is referred to fully in the Supplement to this day's Journal.]

The Secretary of State for India in Council has again accepted the tender of Messrs. John and Edwin Wright, Universe Works, London and Birmingham, for the supply of their patent ropes, &c.

The Dudley Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* writes:—

The predictions which we put forth at the close of last year as to the prospects of the Iron Trade of South Staffordshire have not been fulfilled. The Preliminary Meeting of the trade will be held at Birmingham on March 31, and there is no doubt but existing rates will be maintained. To declare a reduction would inevitably lead to a lowering of wages, which in all probability would bring on troubles that past occurrences have shown it most desirable to avoid. Large foreign orders are finding their way into other districts, and it is not unlikely that ere long some improvement will manifest itself here. It is pretty certain that the ironmasters in the North of England expect a good trade during the year, or they would not have advanced their ironworkers' wages—such advance to run over a period of 12 months—to a rate of 5 per cent. higher than those in South Staffordshire. The demand for pig-iron has, if anything, improved, and the

current prices are—For Staffordshire cold-blast, from 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*; hot-blast, made from the native ore, from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*; hydrate pig, from 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, according to the brand. Clinker iron is quoted at various prices, according to quality. Some fair pigs, containing a medium of fine clinker, are selling at 3*l.* per ton. Preparations are being made to blow in a few more furnaces, but several which are and have been out of blast for some time past are not likely to be re-lighted, on account of the contiguous mines being exhausted. Where parties have to purchase their coal and stone to make pig-iron, the profits are not worth the outlay of the capital necessary to carry the furnaces on. There still continues a fair demand for good thick coal, and prices are maintained. The Mines Regulation Bill is for a time postponed, and there is every probability of the obnoxious clauses being ultimately struck out. These clauses, beyond all doubt, are very "unfair and one-sided." The agitation for the shortening of the hours of labour amongst the colliers seems to be dying out, the colliers themselves being much divided as to the propriety of giving notice to the masters on the subject whilst they can get 4*s.* 6*d.* per day. English engineers have nothing to fear, for we are assured that Russian orders in progress of execution for locomotives in this country amount to 7,000,000*l.* Orders for 111 have been received at Manchester, 56 at Leeds, 78 at Glasgow, 69 by a Yorkshire firm, and 10 at Worcester. Trucks on Russian account are also being made as follows:—By the Gloucester Wagon Company, 555; Lancaster Wagon Company, 650; Bristol Wagon Company, 200; and Oldbury Wagon Company, 350; so that English engineers are not likely to be beaten out of the field by Prussian, Belgian, or other continental firms, as long as we can compete on fair terms. It must be added that the bulk of these orders have gone to other districts where the facilities for execution appear to be greater than in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.

MUNTZ'S METAL COMPANY.—In the report to be submitted to the meeting, on March 31, the directors state that the profit of the past year's transactions is 20,147*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, which, with the amount brought forward from last year's account (27,891*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*), will make a disposable balance of 22,937*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*. The directors regret that the profit appears small, but it is their duty to point out that the actual working profit of the company's transactions is much in excess of the sum stated, the amount of profit being reduced by the continued depreciation in the value of copper. The payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to June 30 disposed of 3,094*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*. The directors now propose to write off 6,000*l.* from the stock fluctuation suspense account, to set aside 3,000*l.*, which will cover all bad debts and probable liabilities, and to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending Dec. 31, which will leave a balance to carry forward of 17,471*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*. In consequence of the great reduction in the value of copper since the formation of the company the directors find that, notwithstanding an increased trade, they have more than the necessary amount of capital. The directors, therefore, propose to submit resolutions to the general meeting which will enable them to return to the shareholders so much of the capital as may be found unnecessary for the efficient conduct of the business.

PROTECTION FROM PIRACY OF INVENTIONS EXHIBITED AT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

The following is an abstract of a proposed Bill prepared by Mr. F. W. CAMPIN, Barrister-at-Law, and submitted to the Board of Trade, with the approval of the Inventors' Institute and the Council of the International Exhibition, 1870:—

Whereas, by the Industrial Exhibition Act, 1865, it was provided that the exhibition of any new invention or any new design at any Industrial Exhibition entitled to the benefit of that Act should not, nor should the publication of such invention or design for the purpose of such Exhibition, prejudice the right of any person to register provisionally or patent the same, &c. Be it enacted, &c.,

1.—Act to be cited as Industrial Exhibitions Act, 1870.
2.—Any Industrial Exhibition referred to in the 1865 Act shall, upon giving fourteen days' notice before the opening thereof to the Board of Trade, and in the *London Gazette*, be thereby placed under the operation of this Act.

3.—Within eight days after the opening of any such Exhibition, or after exhibition thereof of any new invention or new design, the same may be provisionally registered under the Designs Act, 1850 (that is, for one year), and afterwards the same may be registered under the Designs Act, 1850, or patented, as the nature of the case and the law may permit.

4.—After the date of such provisional registration under this Act no Letters Patent which may happen to be sealed for, or granted to, any other person than the registering exhibitor, is to affect his right to obtain a patent. (This is to meet the effect of the case *Re Bates and Redgate's patent*, decided by the present Lord Chancellor. Vide 21 *Law Times Reports*, New Series, page 410.) But the registered exhibitor is to make application for his patent within six months, and if a provisional registration is obtained in fraud of the true and first inventor it is not to affect such inventor. Until the provisional registration under this Act is transferred by a judge's order it is to bar any person other than the registrant from obtaining a registration under the Designs Acts.

5.—The fee for provisional registration under this Act to be one shilling, but this is not to entitle anyone to a certificate, which, if required, may be obtained at any time, and will entail the payment of the usual fee for provisional registration under the Designs Acts—i.e., ten shillings.

6.—Every such provisional registration to continue in full force for the term of ordinary provisional registration.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

MESSRS. LISCOMBE and Co., mining engineers, 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool, desire to draw the special attention of the public to the extraordinary profits now being realised in Welsh mining. Many of their clients who have invested under their auspices have within a few months increased their capital tenfold; and fortunes equal to those already made—which amount during the last year to some millions sterling—can readily be secured within the next few months by acting promptly under the best advice. Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. venture to say that no persons in England are better informed than they are on the position and prospects of Welsh lead mining. It has been their study for years, and from their proximity in Liverpool to the lead districts they believe they are in a better position than any London firm to afford investors the earliest and most authentic information.

The Van Mine, on which only a few hundred pounds have been really expended, and which was sold about a year ago to a London company for a little over 30,000*l.*, has within the last month been actively sought for on the London Stock Exchange by eager investors, at the rate of 8*l.* for each 12,000*th* share—giving a total value for the mine of 1,032,000*l.*, and showing a profit to the fortunate purchasers of ONE MILLION STERLING within less than 12 months. The neighbouring mine, Van Consols, has been equally successful, having been recently selling at some hundreds per cent. premium. This is in Montgomeryshire, in which county are also situated the great Dyliffe and Conroy Mines. Dyliffe belonged at one time to the late Mr. COBDEN, M.P., with whom became associated the Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., the Right Hon. MILNER GIBSON, formerly M.P. for Manchester, and many others who, from their success in Dyliffe, have become the leading capitalists of Lancashire. In Cardiganshire are the Lisburne Mines, which, on a paid-up capital of only 7500*l.*, have during recent years returned to their shareholders a quarter of a million in profits, and are yet only in the heyday of their prosperity. In the same county are the great mines of Cwmystwith, Goginan, and numerous others, from which, during the last 20 years, colossal fortunes have been realised. In the county of Carnarvon several mines have sprung up within the last year whose success has almost rivalled Van, their shares now selling at hundreds per cent. profit to the original investors, as will be seen by referring to the Tan-yr-Alit, Asheton, and other neighbouring mines quoted in the London Stock Exchange List. Within the last month in Tankerville Mine—a company started under the same auspices—shares have risen within a week 500 per cent., from 6*l.* paid to nearly 30*l.*

Such are the results of lead mining in Wales. All have been prosperous—all have made money, and every investor has had the satisfaction of seeing his capital returned manifold over. These results are particularly gratifying to Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., who have for so long steadily advocated the interests of lead mining, and who have been the means, they are proud to say, of introducing to lead mining many who have already realised large profits in that pursuit. They are now in a position to announce that within the current month they will be enabled to place before their clients and the public the most valuable and important mines they have yet had the satisfaction of being connected with, mines from which large returns have been made, and on which there is a full plant of buildings and machinery ready to go to work, and produce ore directly the workings are resumed. These are no new or purely speculative mines; nor, on the other hand, are they abandoned mines, the re-working of which can only be resumed at great cost; they are mines which have been working upwards of 15 years, which have never been abandoned,

have made great returns, and no inconsiderable profits. They are the very centre of the great lead basin of North Wales, being at an equal distance from the Lisburne Mines on the south, from the Van Mine on the east, and from the great Carnarvonshire lead mines on the north; and they are only about 2½ miles from the shipping point, Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. have no hesitation in saying that the position of these mines is in many respects superior to that of the Van Mine, nor do they fear predicting an approximate success of these mines within an equally short period.

The capital of the company formed for the working of these mines will be 20,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares, of 1*l.* each. Of this, 12,000*l.* will be paid (partly in money and partly in shares) for the purchase of the mines, with a new lease, and with the present entire building, pumping, crushing, dressing, and other machinery, capable of raising upwards of 200 tons of lead ore monthly, without any further capital outlay. Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. hope to be in a position to place the prospectus, with all further particulars, before their clients and the public within the next fortnight. In the meantime, however, they will be happy to forward preliminary particulars to anyone wishing for them. As the demand for shares will evidently largely exceed the supply, this will enable persons desirous of making certain of allotments to send in their names at once to Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., at 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

COPPER MINING IN ITALY.

During the past ten years the amount of English capital invested in Italian mines has been continually increasing, notwithstanding the long period of depression that has been passed through; and now that general interest in mining enterprise has revived, it is confidently expected that the minerals of Italy will receive their share of attention, and be made to contribute largely to the national wealth. The TAVARONE MINING COMPANY, which has been formed with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has been one of the first to take advantage of the improved state of affairs, and propose to develop a valuable mining property in the commune of Tavarone, about 13 miles by road, and 8 miles as the crow flies from the shipping port of Sestri, which has been purchased for 18,000*l.*, the value of which, with the exception of 2000*l.*, is to be taken in shares of the company. The first issue being 30,000 only, this will leave 12,000*l.* as working capital—an amount which is considered ample for bringing the property into a good paying condition.

Entire freedom from royalty and dues being secured to the company by their concession from Victor Emmanuel, which grants the property in perpetuity in consideration of a dead rent of about 50*l.* (13*l.* 10*s.*) per annum, it is obvious that almost the whole of the profit will be available for dividend. The property is three miles in length by upwards of two in width, being traversed throughout in former direction by two main north and south lodes, which when opened upon yield rich copper ores up to the surface. The lodes can be easily traced the whole distance, and wrought wholly without the aid of steam machinery, and at trifling expense in exploration. The lodes, in the opinion of practical authorities, will increase in productiveness as depth is attained; and the returns will continue to augment for years to come, and in proportion to the number and extent of drifts or levels opened out on the course of the veins. There are likewise two east and west lodes opened upon at several points, extending over a distance of about 700 fathoms, where the intersections of the north and south lodes take place. The whole of the section upon the course of one of the veins yields copper ores ranging from 14 to 20, 30, up to 50, and even up to 71 per cent. of pure metal, and from working the same at three points large quantities of produce can at once be returned and brought to market, so soon as ascending power is erected upon the mines. These assays show a material difference to the average results of even our best Devon copper mines.

With regard to the situation of the mines, and the facilities for working, the formation of the hills admits of numerous points to open upon the course of the lodes with both economy and dispatch. In the respect the mines differ from most other Italian ones, and judging from surface indications and yield there is scarcely a limit to be defined regarding future products. There is ample water-power all the year round, an unlimited supply of wood, whilst labour is both abundant and cheap. No steam machinery or pumping power is or will be required. Working tools and crushing mills, with necessary dressing machinery, are alone requisite to break the ores and render them marketable. The quality of the ores, as per samples assayed, is exceedingly rich in character, and can be dressed up to a produce of 40 to 50 per cent., thereby effecting a considerable saving in the carrying of ores to this country for smelting and sale. If the anticipations of the directors—that 5600*l.* worth of ore, raised at a cost of 1200*l.*, can be brought into the English market by the end of August—be realised the shareholders will certainly have no cause to complain, as it will be equal to a profit of about 36 per cent. per annum.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—This is an extensive mine, being 500 fms. from north to south, and about ½ mile from east to west, taking in a group of north and south lodes (13 in number), which rank with some of the most prolific lead-producing veins of the Shropshire district. It is a noted fact that all the great deposits of lead in this locality are found where the rocks are much contorted by the apparent influence of the greenstone, and nowhere in Shropshire does this rock come up in greater force than at West Tankerville. Jointly with others, West Tankerville was worked many years since by a local company, known as the "Laurences," who expended nearly 500,000*l.* throughout the district, the principal part being supplied by returns from West Tankerville. The Wood vein (the chief lode worked upon at the time), yielded 300,000*l.* worth of ore, pig-lead at that time selling at only 8*l.* per ton. From surface to the 18 fathom level 300 tons of ore were drawn from the Wood shaft by horse-whim for a series of years. Through mismanagement and misrule generally the "Laurences" came to grief, and abandoned the whole of their mines in succession. Among them were Snailbeach, since which time large fortunes have been made in it, the present monthly returns being 250 tons of ore; the Tankerville, now one of the richest lead mines in the kingdom; West Tankerville, and the Roman Gravel, but the latter is again in full operation, and yielding large profits. Roman Gravel immediately adjoins West Tankerville, the present returns from the former being 100 tons to 120 tons of lead per month, yielding large profits. In addition to the thirteen lodes, the Snailbeach lode comes into and traverses the sett for about ½ mile within the eastern boundary, and the direction of the Snailbeach lode being nearly east and west, it must form a junction with the West Tankerville and Californian lodes in the greenstone, and, therefore, could be explored under the most favourable geological and mineralogical conditions. Arguing from analogy, it may be confidently stated that what has been seen of the great deposit of lead worked by the "Laurences" is but the surface outcrop, and that West Tankerville, like Snailbeach and Tankerville, will show its real and chief wealth at a depth of 150 to 200 fms., but that large profits will be realised long before that depth is reached. The company has about 8000*l.* in hand, which is considered ample to bring the mine into a highly profitable condition.

GORSBDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—As will be seen by our advertising columns, the application list for shares will close to-day for town, and on Monday for the country. Operations will be at once commenced, and there can be little doubt that a great success will result from the workings.

CRENVER AND WHEEL ABRAHAM UNITED MINING COMPANY.—The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Thursday, Mr. Charles Martin in the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the special resolution proposed to confirm the provisional agreement between the company and the vendors, as registered in the Articles of Association, was carried unanimously. Several shareholders expressed themselves disappointed at the delay in commencing operations on behalf of the company, but the explanation of the Chairman was received with satisfaction—that he and his colleagues deemed it prudent that the opinion should be taken of two mining captains of experience and position, independent of the vendors and the company. These reports, as also the statements of the Chairman, were received with the greatest confidence, and many of the shareholders expressed them-

willing to increase their holding in the company, as the pro- before them were of a most encouraging character. The mines, at the largest in the county, are now to be put in vigorous work- which will employ a large amount of labour in the district. The ing concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

RICKET LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The shares of this com- have been in demand during the week, and there appears to be thing in the character of the lode in the shaft to warrant the ex- tation that they will rapidly advance in price. In addition to the ets of the lode in the shaft, one of the north and south lodes een cut, and nice stones of lead ore broken. This lode is exceed- promising; it contains both lead and blende, and will intersect ore east and west lodes about the middle of the sett, when it is eed that large bodies of ore will be obtained. This mine is sur- ed by some of the richest in North Wales, among which may be id the Van, Dyliffe, Cwmystwith, East Darren, Plymmon, and ore; and there is every reasonable prospect of it becoming a ble property.

TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY is progressing satisfactorily, number of the shares having been applied for at the premium, ecreasing confidence being felt from the fact that the first sam- of tin will take place in June, and will be regularly continued. property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by the apt. James, of Redruth; Mr. George Henwood, M.E.; Capt. J. ards; Capt. James Hocking; and Capt. Odgers and Johns, of hush and Kelly Bray Mines. Captain Edwards writes that the e yield of black tin per ton of stone from the elvan course is 10 lbs. to 15 lbs., and this elvan course will be worked open, quarry, and worked above the water level; and Capt. Hock- eads the enterprise as an investment, and not as a speculation. e prospects of the mine are admitted by those who have inspected all that can possibly be desired. Mr. Penrose, of Tavistock, ecretary. The prospectus will be found in another column.

CAFARATHA LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 45,000l., es of 5l. each, has been formed for the purpose of developing nes of the same name, between Llanidloes and Machynlleth, eversed by the lodes which have made the value in Dyliffe. e is for 21 years, from Sir W. W. Wynn, at a royalty 1-15th. e property is in a very exceptional position, inasmuch as it has e thoroughly opened up, the lead has been reached, and it pro- e equal in quantity and quality the famous Dyliffe Mines, e returned to the owners more than the whole cost of the pro- e within about four years from the time of breaking ground; e, Capt. Williams, under whose advice the Dyliffe Mines were ead, writes of the Cafartha Mine—"The same lodes that pass e Dyliffe pass also right through the Cafartha Mine, and I e not the least hesitation in stating that the mine is a very valu- e," and he further adds, "on the whole, I am ready to stake my e as a mining captain that if the lodes in the sett were pro- eveloped it would be as good a mine as the Dyliffe was as yet," e and the returns more than the Van has ever made as yet." e Tregoning, who has carefully inspected the property, expresses e more favourable opinion, explaining that as a porphyritic e elvan runs right through all the lodes in the course of their e through the Cafartha sett, experience would lead him to ex- e that the lodes should be richer in this than in the adjacent setts. eurs in the opinion that the great Dyliffe lode also traverses e, and that workings of research should be made for its dis- e. There is ample water-power, water-wheels, and buildings, e Tregoning considers that with an expenditure of about 10,000l. e already discovered can be sufficiently laid open to make e profits. The purchase of the lease, plant, buildings, machinery, e materials has been contracted for at 15,000l. cash and 3000 shares e company. Mr. W. H. Bishop, of the Stock Exchange, is the e of the company. The prospectus will be found in another e.

TOLUME GOLD MINING COMPANY (an abridged prospectus e appears in another column) has been most favourably e. The directors (who are gentlemen of position and expe- e) have placed before the public many interesting and pre- e unknown facts in connection with gold mining in California, e tend to show that by judicious and honest management the e remunerative results are to be realised by a comparatively small e. It has been previously pointed out that the property e by this company has already yielded large quantities of the e metal, and it will be seen by the letter from a disinterested e (which appears in another column) that the most favourable e may with confidence be anticipated at an early date. The e are quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ prem.

AN COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—A meeting of this company e at their offices, near Wigan, on Wednesday, when the ac- e for the six months, to Dec. 31, showing a profit upon that e of 80,400l., were laid before the shareholders. A dividend, e rate of 9l. per cent. per annum upon the share capital of the e, was declared and paid. The works of this important com- e reported to be nearly complete, and its prospects to be of e flattering character.

er mines of "unparalleled richness," and "almost inexhausti- e reported to have been discovered in Grayson county, Kentucky.

—We regret to have to announce the death of Sir WILLIAM e, Bart., who died at his residence, Tregullow, Cornwall, on Thursday, e advanced age of 79. Up to the time of his death he was the greatest e of mining in the county. His loss will be mourned by the poor of the e neighbourhood in which he resided, to whom his purse was ever open, e whom he was a steady friend, while he was also a liberal supporter to al- e charities of the county. He may be said to have died universally e and regretted.

HN WILLIAM EARDLEY,
MINERAL AND LAND SURVEYOR,
AND ESTATE AGENT,
FICES,—No. 4, CORN MARKET, DERBY.

Mr. EARDLEY was for ten years with Mr. Woodhouse, of Derby.

TO INVESTORS—SMALL OUTLAY AND LARGE PROFITS.
NORTH CORNWALL KAOLIN COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Capital £6000, in 6000 shares of £1 each.
A deposit of 5s. per share to be paid on application.
No allotment is made, the deposit money will be paid back in full.
The company being incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1862
1867, no further liability exists beyond the amount of £1. per share.
In the event of such being wanted, no call is to be made beyond 2s. 6d.
per share at any time, or within a period of three months.

DIRECTORS.
HAUGHTON FORREST, Esq., Allaleigh, Totnes, Devon.
ELKAZAR HARVEY, Jun., Esq., Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.
JOHN SARGENT SARGENT, Esq., Lezant, near Launceston.
(With power to add thereto).

BANKERS.
LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK (LIMITED), Plymouth.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. BOYES-FOWLER, AND CO., Plymouth.
OFFICES.
17, ASHLEY TERRACE, PLYMOUTH.

able discovery of China-stone, China-clay, or kaolin, and felspar in e district and entirely new district, the small amount of capital re- e the large profits that are estimated will accrue upon a vigorous e of the objects of this company on a basis of certainty, rendering e of sure investment—so much so, that there will be no need to pres- e on the public, as the bulk of them are already secured, and, if the e continues, there is every prospect of their being at once at a premium e cent.
Fortunes have been made from similar deposits in the district of St. e where the China-stone trade is a monopoly, an enormous business hav- e carried on by a few wealthy people. The clay to be raised here will e with the bulk sent away from there, whilst the great feature of value in e clay is that what is washed from the clay, being dis- e, is mere refuse—is here of more value than the clay, being dis- e to the profits. There is supposed, from the extensive way e has been tried, to be an unlimited supply of all.
The laws of the company, prospectuses, and reports to be made to the directors e of the company, the present quotation at par not being guaranteed e week.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

IN the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
ROSEWARNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this
Court has appointed THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, at Eleven o'clock
in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, TO SETTLE THE LIST
OF CONTRIBUTORIES of the above-named company, now made out and de-
posited at the said office. FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated this 22nd day of March, 1870.

IN the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
WHEAL POLMAR MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court
has appointed MONDAY, the 4th day of April next, at Eleven o'clock in the
forenoon, at his office at Truro, TO SETTLE THE LIST OF CONTRI-
BUTORIES of the above-named company, now made out and deposited at the said
office. FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated this 22nd day of March, 1870.

FOWEY CONSOLS MINE.

WATER WHEELS, PITWORK, RAILROAD AND OTHER USEFUL
IRON, TIMBER, &c., FOR SALE.

MR. W. WERRY has received instructions to SELL, BY
AUCTION, on Monday, the 28th March inst., at FOWEY CONSOLS
MINE, near Par Station, the following

MINING MATERIALS: comprising—

ONE 30 ft. WATER WHEEL, 3 ft. 8 in. breast.
ONE 29 ft. WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. 8 in. breast.
ONE 24 ft. WATER WHEEL, 3 ft. 7 in. breast.
ONE 24 ft. WATER WHEEL, 3 ft. 11 in. breast, with crusher.
ONE 19 ft. WATER WHEEL, 3 ft. 4 in. breast, with axle for 16 heads.
ONE 16 ft. WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. 3 in. breast.
ONE 20 ft. WATER WHEEL, 6 ft. 3 in. breast, with 32 heads of stamps, two
cast-iron axles and frame.
Two small wheels for round boulders.
Also, a large quantity of PUMPS, varying from 16 in. diameter downward.
Several tons of RAILROAD and other useful IRON, with numerous lots of
TIMBER for general purposes, firing, &c.
Sale to commence at Two P.M. precisely.
The materials can be recommended to Mine Agents, Clay Merchants, and others.
Particulars may be obtained of Capt. MERRETT on the Mine; or the Auction-
eer.—Dated St. B. aze, 15th March, 1870.

SHARES IN THE CELEBRATED LISBURN LEAD MINE.

MR. MARSH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Guildhall
Coffee house, Gresham-street, City, on Thursday, April 7th, at Twelve,
in separate lots, SEVEN SHARES, of £18 15s. each, fully paid up, in the
LISBURN LEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
The dividends for upwards of 18 years have averaged £18 per share.
Particulars may be obtained at Mr. MARSH'S office, 54, Cannon-street, E.C.

In Bankruptcy.

IN the MATTER of the HOLYWELL TIN PLATE COMPANY, of the
MEADOW WORKS, HOLYWELL, in the County of FLINT.

BANKRUPT.

TO BE SOLD, the TRUSTEE'S INTEREST in the MILL
WORKS and PREMISES of the above company, called the
MEADOW WORKS.

With IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at the low rental of £220 per annum.
This property, which has been used for the manufacture of Tin Plates, is
situated within a mile of the Holywell Station, on the London and North-
Western Railway, and the Holywell Railway runs at the back of the premises.
There are FOUR LARGE BUILDINGS, one 30 yards square, besides several
smaller, used as smiths' and carpenters' shops, store rooms, and office.
There is a managers' house, with two gardens, lodge, stabling, &c., the whole
standing on about one acre of ground.
THE PLANT and MACHINERY, suitable for a Tin Plate Manufactory, is TO
BE SOLD with the WORKS, &c., and consists of a lately erected turbine, with
axle; a 30 ton fly wheel, all in perfect order, and only worked about four months;
a 25 horse power horizontal engine, with gearing wheels to work in connection
with the turbine; a double flue boiler, 30 ft. x 6 ft. 9 in., proved to 100 lbs. pres-
sure, quite new; another boiler, with egg end, 20 ft. x 7 ft., which has been in
use 18 months; one vertical 8 horse power boiler, with cross tubes; a 6 horse
power table engine; two Morewood's patent tinning machines, complete; and
one partial ditto, all in perfect order, and only a short time worked; annealing
and other furnaces; a complete plate and cold roll mill; rolls, 24 in. x 17 in.;
plate and bar shears; doubler, &c.; a large quantity of refined tin, lead, boxes,
palm oil, and many other articles of stores connected with the manufacture of
Tin Plates.
The works could be adapted to almost any kind of manufactory.
For further particulars apply to the Trustee, Mr. JAMES HATCLIFFE, of the
Hawarden Iron Works, Hawarden; Mr. J. P. CARTWRIGHT, of the City of
Chester, Solicitor to the Estate; or to Mr. ROBERT NURSE, of the Garth Iron
Company, Rhewderia, near Newport, Monmouthshire; or to Mr. W. B. TILT,
of 9, New Broad-street, London.

THE SANKEY BROOK COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, unless disposed
of previously by Private Treaty, of which due notice will be given, the
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD and FREEHOLD COAL MINES, COLLIERIES,
TRAMWAYS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, and APPURTENANCES, situate in the
townships of PARR and SUTTON, near ST. HELENS, in the county of LAN-
CASTER, comprising—
The Potato Delf, the Earthy Delf, the St. Helens Main Delf, the St. Helens
Four Feet, the Ravengate Delf, the Main Delf, the St. Sebastian Mine
(otherwise the Bastions), the Sir Roger Mine (otherwise the Sir Roger de Co-
verley), the Sir John Mine (otherwise the Sir Joan), the Rusby Park Mine, and
the Little Delf, lying and being under the lands shown in the plans or some part
thereof, and known as

THE SANKEY BROOK COLLIERY.

And the several pits and shafts already constructed for the purpose of such
mines and colliery, together with the engines, machinery, pumps, implements,
stock, plant, utensils, fixtures, and effects of every description (both above and
below ground) used in connection with the same, from which mines about
300,000 tons of coal and slack per annum may be raised; and also certain free-
hold lands, dwelling houses, and outbuildings, cottages, premises, and appur-
tenances, situate in the townships of Parr and Sutton aforesaid, and contain-
ing respectively 13 acres, 1 rood, and 23½ perches statute measure, and 2 acres,
2 roods, and 8½ perches customary measure, or thereabouts, and also the tenants'
interest in certain cottages at the collieries and in the company's Crown-street
coal yard, Liverpool; also the plant at Liverpool and in Birkenhead, office fix-
tures, &c.—at the Raven Hotel, St. Helens, in the county of Lancashire, on
Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1870, at Three of the clock in the afternoon,
with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached, by
Messrs. LAMB AND SONS.

For further particulars, application to be made to Mr. MASKELL WILLIAM
PEACE, solicitor, Wigan, and the Auctioneers, King street, Wigan.
To view the collieries and premises, machinery, plant, &c., and to inspect the
plans of the surface and workings, application to be made to Mr. T. THOMPSON,
at the offices of the colliery, Parr, St. Helens, Lancashire.
Printed particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be had of the said
Mr. MASKELL WILLIAM PEACE, solicitor to the liquidators; the said Mr. T.
THOMPSON; the Auctioneers; and of Messrs. SHARPE, PARKERS, and FRIT-
CHARD, 41, Bedford-row, London, solicitors.

FOR SALE.

THE ULING COAL MINES, situated in the district of NAGA,
in the island of CEBU (Philippine Islands). The distance from the mines
to the sea shore is 10 kilometres, the whole of which is a carriage road.
The company possesses a royalty of 60 lots, comprising together 9,000,000 of
square metres of ground, with several seams of COAL, two of which, of three
and four metres in thickness, have been proved through a distance of two kilo-
metres.

The principal workings consist of two drifts, each 550 metres in length, which
have already cut through three of the coal seams, and are now (1869)
calculated to be within 50 metres distance of the large ones, and at a depth of
150 metres from the surface of the ground.

The Spanish war steamers have made use of this coal, the consumption of
which has been recommended by the Government.

The company have cattle in abundance, carts, and every requisite means for
conveying the coal as quickly and as economically as possible.

There are in the neighbourhood of the mines large forests, and large lots of
uncultivated ground, which now produces timber necessary for the use of the
mines, and which may afterwards be turned into tobacco or sugar cane plan-
tations, for which purpose it is admirably adapted.

The mines in the Philippine Islands are not subject to any tax, and all ma-
chinery required for coal digging, &c., is free of any duty.

The laws allow any foreigner to purchase, lease, and work the mines.

The sale will take place in Manila, by public auction, on the 31st May, 1870.

For further particulars, apply to ROSAS HERMANOS, or to ANTONIO DE AYALA
Manilla.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE.

FOR SALE, a FREEHOLD PROPERTY, containing about
750 acres of arable, pasture, and woodland, situate in a beautiful part
of SOUTH WALES.

There is excellent woodcock shooting, and good covers for other game, also
capital fishing in the neighbourhood.

The Estate contains immense quantities of COAL and IRONSTONE, and pre-
sents to a purchaser a very unusual combination of an attractive residential
and improvable property, with a high rate of interest on the purchase money.

For further particulars, apply by letter to W. D. S. COOPER, Esq., Solicitor,
32, Lincoln's Inn fields, London.

TO BE SOLD, a NEW CRUSHING MACHINE, complete, with
TWO PAIRS of ROLLS, capable of reducing 100 to 150 tons of copper or
silver ores daily; together with a JACOB'S LADDER, for feeding the same.
Applications to TOWNSEND, WOOD, and CO., Swansea.

NORTH WALES.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, part of a most
VALUABLE SLATE AND SLAB PROPERTY, held on lease for a term
of 40 years, from March, 1863, at 1-10th royalty.

The property advertised is a counterpart of a slate and slab range now in
work, the merits of which will bear the fullest investigation.

Both the slab and slate veins are unusually thick, and require, comparatively,
but small capital to return large profits.

The property has the advantage of a splendid water power, and a tramway
passes through the sett to the shipping port—distance about six miles.

Full particulars can be had by applying, by letter, to "Box C 81," Post Office,
Liverpool; or to—
Mr. JOSEPH KELLOW, Quarry Engineer, 2, Park-terrace,
Port Madoc, North Wales.

TO COAL OWNERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, a COLLIERY, in full work, with a LEASE of
FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of the well-known BLACK SHALE or SILK-
STONE BED of COAL, together with all the requisite WORKING PLANT.

The Machinery and Plant are new, and of the best possible description, and
the underground workings sufficiently advanced to yield 600 tons of coal per day.
The coal is in great demand, and is much liked in the markets in which it has
been introduced.

The colliery is connected by a branch line with the Midland Railway, and
situated within twelve miles of Sheffield.

For particulars, apply to LUCAS and HOGARTH, Mining Engineers, 11, Cen-
tral-chambers, 8th field.

TO COALMASTERS AND IRONMASTERS.

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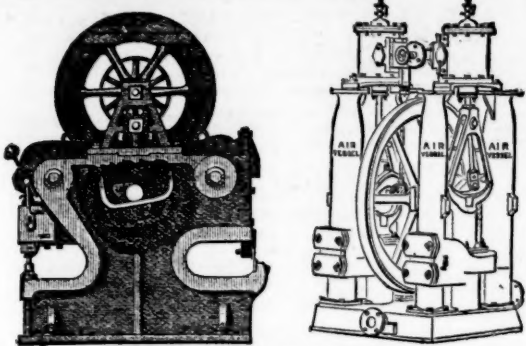
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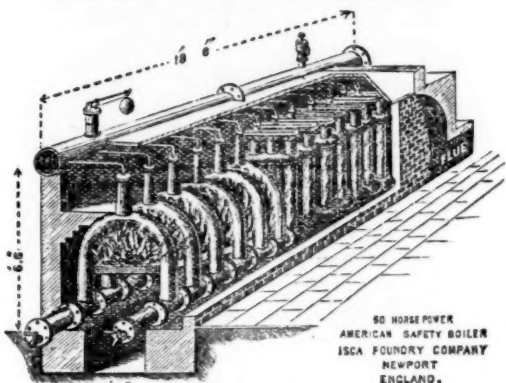
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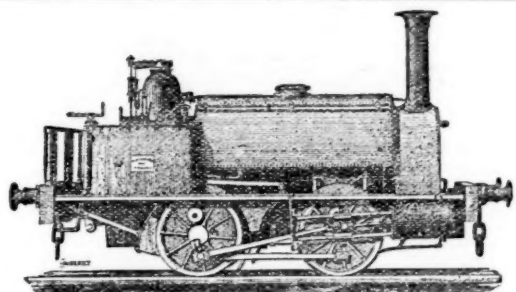
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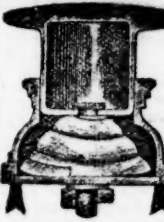
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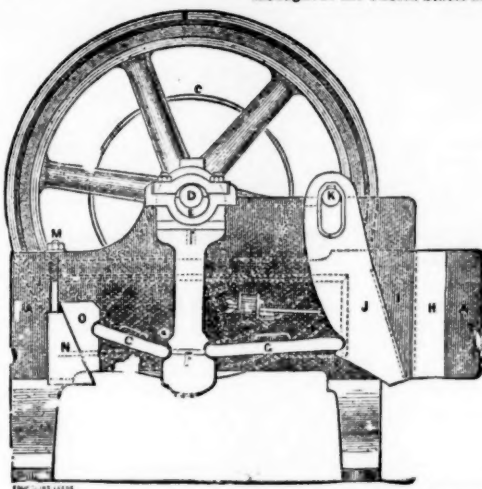


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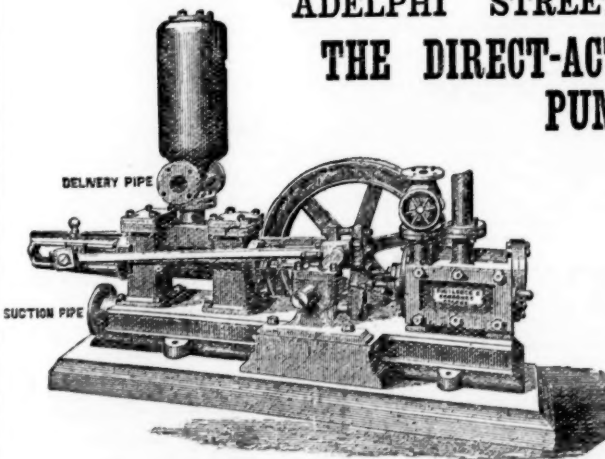
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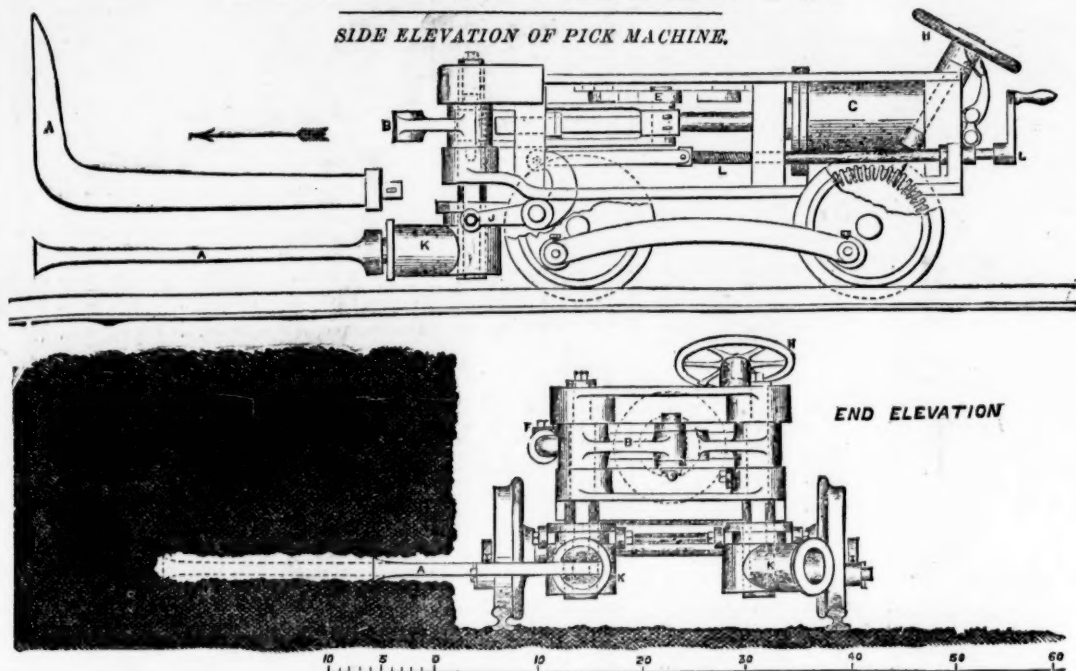
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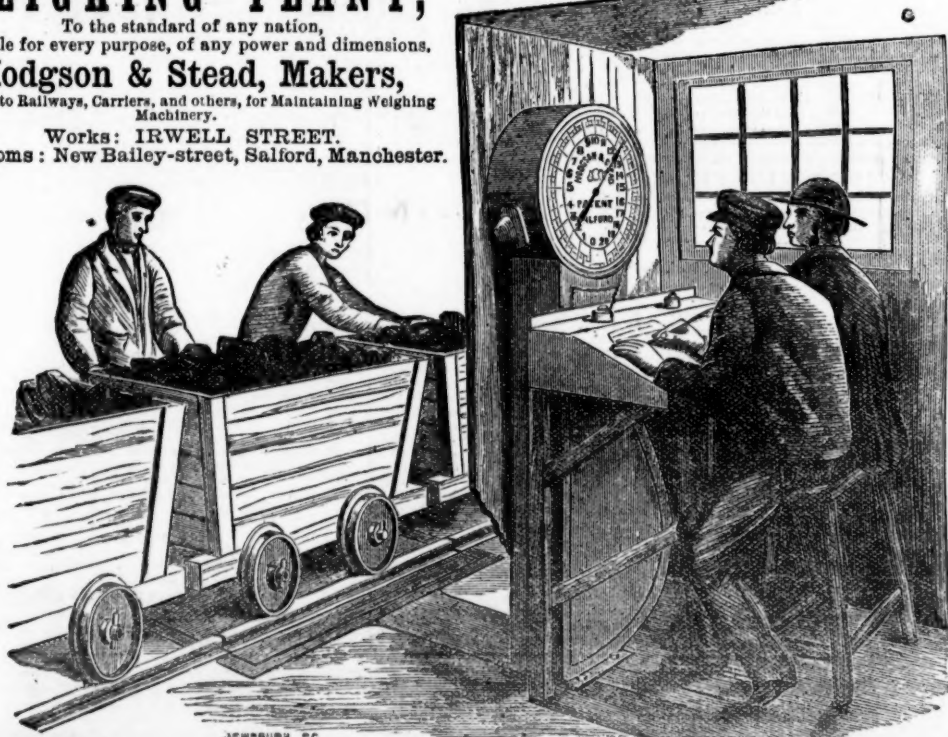
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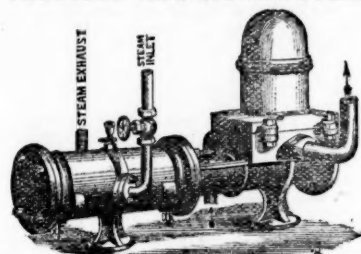
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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	10 6 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1869
300	Bottallack, c. St. Just	91 5 0	230	—	255 5 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1870
12000	Bronfloyd, I. Cardigan	4 0 0	4 1/2	—	1 3 1	0 1 6	Jan. 1870
5000	Bwch Conso, s. i. Cardigan	4 0 0	4	—	0 7 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1870
6400	Cashwell, I. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 2 6	Dec. 1869
916	Cargoll, s. i. Newlyn	15 5 7	5	4 1/2	16 15 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1869
1280	Chanticleer, I. Flint	0 7 8	—	—	0 10 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Hlogant	19 14 9	14	14 1/2	3 5 6	0 6 0	Jan. 1870
1000	Cornwall Hematite	10 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1870
500	Creechbrowne and Penkelt, f.	—	—	—	2 5 0	1 5 0	April 1868
967	Cwm Erfin, I. Cardigan	7 10 0	—	—	31 13 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1870
128	Cwm-y-wyl, I. Cardigan	60 0 0	—	—	357 10 0	2 10 0	July 1869
320	Derwent Mines, s. i. Durham	200 0 0	—	—	177 0 0	2 10 0	July 1868
1000	Devon Gt. Conso, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	120	100 110	1141 0 0	4 0 0	Nov. 1869
656	Ding Dong, c. Gwalf	49 14 6	20	10 20	6 0 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1869
1432	Dolcath, c. i. Camborne	32 4 6	130	127 1/2 130	235 12 6	2 10 0	Feb. 1870
12800	Drake Walls, c. Calstock	2 10 0	1	1 1/2	1 10 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1870
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	6	5 1/2 5 1/2	14 11 6	0 2 0	July 1869
300	East Darren, I. Cardigan	32 0 0	—	—	178 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1870
6400	East Pool, c. i. Pool, Hlogant	0 9 9	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 19 3	0 3 3	Mar. 1870
1906	East Wheel Lovell, c. Wendron	3 9 0	30	25 20	8 16 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1870
2000	Foxdale, I. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	74 5 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1869
3000	Frank Mills, I. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	4 1 6	0 4 0	Nov. 1869
3500	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1868
10000	Great Laxey, I. Isle of Man	4 0 0	18	18 10	12 3 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1870
3000	Great Northern Manganese	5 0 0	—	—	—	5 p.c.	Feb. 1869
5000	Great Wheel Vor, c. i. Helston	40 0 0	12	11 12	15 8 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1870
1024	Herodsfoot, I. near Liskeard	8 10 0	42	40 42	52 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1870
12000	Holmshush and Kelly Bray, c.	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1869
1000	Ironmasters' Company	10 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1870
165	Levant, c. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	1101 0 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1869
400	Lisburne, I. Cardigan	18 15 0	—	—	229 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1870
3000	Mace-y-Safe, I. Flint	20 0 0	—	—	4 0 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1868
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardon	4 10 6	7	6 1/2 7	5 17 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1870
1800	Minera Mining Co., I. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	268 3 3	5 0 0	Feb. 1870
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. i. cl.	7 6 0	9 1/2	9 1/2	—	1 p.c.	Jan. 1870
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore	3 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 16 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1870
2000	North Levant, c. St. Just	10 12 0	11	10 11	1 5 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1870
2000	Parys Mines, c. i. Anglesey	50 0 0	—	—	162 10 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1868
5000	Penhalls, I. St. Agnes	50 0 0	—	—	1 0 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1870
400	Pen-y-wyl, c. i. Linkinhorne	50 0 0	—	—	230 15 0	6 0 0	Jan. 1870
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1869
1120	Providence, c. Uny Lelant	10 6 7	42	40 42	95 12 6	1 10 0	Dec. 1869
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	310	290 310	637 10 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1870
6000	South Darren, I. Cardigan	3 6 6	13 1/2	13 1/2	1 0 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1869
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Hlogant	24 10 10	9 1/2	9 1/2 10 1/2	2 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1869
496	So. Wh. Frances, c. Hlogant	18 18 9	9	8 9	374 18 6	1 0 0	Mar. 1868
240	Spear Moor, c. i. St. Just	36 17 9	18	—	12 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1870
240	St. Ives Conso, c. St. Ives	10 15 0	10	9 1/2 10 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
8721	St. Just Amalgamated, f.	3 10 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1869
408	Summer Hill, I. Mold	3 18 6	—	—	2 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1868
6000	Tinicroft, c. i. Pool, Hlogant	3 0 0	27	26 1/2 27 1/2	23 10 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1870
2000	Trumpet Cons., i. Helston	11 10 0	24	24 1/2 25	10 2 0	0 14 0	Nov. 1869
12000	Van, i. Llandidloes	4 5 0	85	82 84	1 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1870
3000	W. Chiverton, I. Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	57	55 57	4 1 6	2 0 0	Feb. 1870
5000	West Godolphin, c. i. Breage	0 10 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	July 1869
2582	West Great Work, c. i. Breage	5 11 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1869
512	West Wheel Frances, c. Hlogant	104 15 0	39	36 38	4 10 0	1 10 0	Oct. 1869
400	Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 0 0	125	130 135	632 0 0	4 0 0	Feb. 1870
612	Wheal Bassett, c. Hlogant	5 2 4	45	25 35	632 10 0	1 0 0	June 1868
512	Wheal Jane, s. i. Kea	10 15 0	46	44 45	29 0 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1870
4295	Wheal Kitty, c. St. Agnes	5 4 6	6 1/2	6 1/2	4 8 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1869
1024	Wheal Kitty, c. Uny Lelant	3 10 6	14	13 1/2 13 1/2	12 2 6	0 15 0	Jan. 1870
896	Wheal Margaret, c. Uny Lelant	13 17 6	9	13 15	77 5 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1869
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, I. Menheniot	8 0 0	14	—	70 7 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1870
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, Plym., f.	2 12 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1869
80	Wh. Owles, c. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	429 13 0	5 0 0	Nov. 1869
3095	Wheal Seton, c. i. Camborne	25 10 0	24	22 1/2 22 1/2	254 15 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1869
17000	Wicklow, c. i. Wicklow	2 10 0	9	8 1/2 8 1/2	8 3 0	0 3 0	Sept. 1869

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.									
35000	Alamillos, I. Spain*	2 0 0	2	—	1 1/2	0	0 16 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1870
20000	Australian, c. i. South Australia*	7 6 0	—	—	—	0	0 1 6	0 6 0	Aug. 1868
15000	Cape Copper Mining*	7 0 0	20	—	19 1/2	20 1/2	4 12 6	0 15 0	Nov. 1869
30000	Central American Association*	0 10 0	—	—	—	0	0 6 0	0 4 0	July 1869
10000	Copiap Mining Co. Chile†	16 10 0	3	—	2 1/2	0	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1869
76169	Don Pedro North of the Bay†	0 14 0	—	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 10 8	0 3 0	Nov. 1869
70000	English and Australian, c. i.	2 10 0	—	—	—	0	—	0 9 0	Feb. 1869
25000	Fortuna, I. Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 0 10	0 3 0	Mar. 1870
40000	Gen Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia	20 0 0	—	—	7	7	23 10 0	0 15 0	June 1867
10000	Gonnesa, I. Sardinia*	5 0 0	—	—	—	0	10 percent.	—	Aug. 1868
63000	Kapunda Mining Co., Austr.†	1 0 0	—	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 10	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
18000	Llanures, I. Spain*	3 0 0	—	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	12 8 4	0 10 0	Mar. 1870
30000	Panuellico, c. Chile†	4 0 0	—	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	10 percent.	—	Yearly.
10000	Pontelbaud, s. l. France†	20 0 0	14	—	14	16	7 1 8	1 15 6	Nov. 1869
10000	Port Phillip, g. Cluene†	1 0 0	—	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	6 percent.	1 6 0	Jan. 1870
40000	Quinn's Australian Mining Co.	1 0 0	—	—	—	0	6 percent.	—	Nov. 1869
10000	St. John del Rey, Brazil†	15 0 0	22	—	21 1/2	22 1/2	51 10 0	4 5 0	Dec. 1867
40000	Swedish Sulphur Ore*	2 10 0	—	—	—	0	7 1/2 percent.	—	Dec. 1868
13500	Vanover Coal Mining†	6 0 0	—	—	8 1/2	8 1/2	3 3 6	0 9 0	Nov. 1869
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £ 1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	—	—	—	—	0	0 9 7	0 6 7	July 1868
40000	West Canada Mining Co.	1 0 0	—	—	—	0	0 19 6	0 2 6	May 1869